

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ED KELLAHER

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as all Members know, the House could not operate without the dedication and the skills of men and women whose names are not known to the public. Symbolic of this kind of selfless public service was the late Ed Kellaheer, one of the early recipients of the John W. McCormack Award for Excellence for House Employees.

Clerk of the House Donn Anderson delivered a eulogy in Ed's honor and I want to insert it into the RECORD at this time as a tribute to a fine public servant who served the House for 29 years:

TRIBUTE TO ED KELLAHER

I deeply mourn the death of Ed Kellaheer in the realization that I will not likely have such a friend again. But in my grief, I rejoice in the lasting happiness of Ed's friendship, his love, his sensitivity and his unfailing kindness. Ed leaves a legacy which extends beyond his special relationship with each of us—as husband, father, grandfather, brother, friend. His legacy is tangibly measured in the works with which he has been associated.

Ed's exceptionally long service to the House of Representatives, 29 years, spanned six speakers, from Sam Rayburn to Tom Foley, and five clerks, from Ralph Roberts to myself. It was a period of remarkable change and expansion and Ed was very much a part of it.

When Ed started in 1961 as assistant property custodian, there were 26 employees in a few cramped rooms in the Cannon Building basement. The total operating budget for furnishings, repair services and salaries was \$254,000.

Today the office of property supply and repair has 151 employees, nearly one-third of the clerk's workforce, with a total operating budget of over \$5 million. During the same period, the Rayburn Building and the east front extension to the Capitol were completed and two major office building annexes were acquired.

Ed has the resourcefulness and foresight to meet the technical, material, and personnel needs of the greatest growth period in the history of the House. The new methods and efficiency, which Ed brought to property, have made the office the great and essential service organization which it is today.

Ed's work to him was a stewardship. A prudent manager of resources and a tough negotiator, he insisted that the House get the best value for the taxpayers' money. Most of all, Ed loved the shops and the craftsmen, taking a very personal pride in their splendid work. How often he said so.

Ed became involved with the Wright Patman House Credit Union during the era of a single counter and green eye shades. Over the years he held a variety of credit

union offices, and worked energetically for its growth and prosperity, because he recognized the great good it could render to the House community. Today, the Wright Patman Credit Union is one of the largest, fastest growing and best managed in the entire Federal Credit Union system, and the results of Ed's dedication are to be found everywhere.

Ed was a great Democrat. In times gone by, no boiler room operation was complete without him. He worked generously and with a zeal for the improvement of the National Democratic Club. He appreciated the need for a place for Democrats to come together socially.

Ed was a constant delight to his friends and co-workers. He took his work seriously, but never himself. His unfailing wit, good humor and story-telling ability were the products of his New York-Irish heritage, as were his self-assurance and determination. Ed was comfortable with everyone, because he was always comfortable with himself. Ed was the genuine article, a "what you see is what you get" kind of guy. Ed had no hidden agenda.

His objectives were clear: The happiness and security of his family, doing his work faithfully and to the best of his ability, promoting the integrity and respect of the House of Representatives, and involving himself in things which improve the lives of others.

In witness to the affection and respect of his co-workers, Ed became one of the early recipients of the John W. McCormack award of excellence for house employees. With every passing year, he continued to validate the appropriateness of the award. Ed takes with him the only property a man can carry out of this world—his good name and reputation, and for those he will receive a kindly judgment.

Ed best represented the old-time sense of loyalty, commitment and institutional memory which has declined steadily in the House service over the years, and yet again declines measurably with Ed's passing. Ed was a rock of constancy, purpose and reliability in a place where tradition has been assigned diminishing importance.

Each of us knew Ed in a special way. He was the friend and mentor of my youth, and in later years, my confidant.

During the past 4 years, Ed was my trusted and highly valued senior department head, but always first my friend. He never hesitated to argue or disagree when he thought I was wrong, but if my judgment was not his, Ed would say "Okay" and carry it out with typical loyalty. My sense of loss is both deep and wide.

I extend the most heartfelt sympathy to Ed's beloved wife, of many years, Eleanor, his children Ken, Don, Susan and Mary and his eleven grandchildren. You blessed his life and graced his home with love, support and joy. You were the sacred repository of his hope and happiness. You gave him all the contentment he could have ever wished for.

I will miss you, Eddie. I will recall the happy times we spent together and think of those which might have been. I will miss

your thoughtful expressions for all occasions and for nothing in particular. I will even miss your stories, although I had heard most of them before because of the delight you took in telling them.

Farewell, beloved friends of years. Go in peace with our love and gratitude for all that you have meant to us. We will always remember you, and each time that we do, we will smile.

CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY
COMMISSION ON AMATEUR
BOXING AND FEDERAL PRO-
FESSIONAL BOXING PROHIBI-
TION ACT OF 1990

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing a bill today that I first introduced in 1984 to ban professional boxing and to establish a Congressional Advisory Commission on Amateur Boxing. Incident after tragic incident occurs, bringing pain and sorrow to families of men who are injured or killed in this violent so-called sport, and it is time for Congress to do something about it. After all, boxing is not really a sport—it is an industry that capitalizes on the prurient display of brutality and human degradation. There is no sport involved when the goal and determining factor in all too many fights is the rendering of the opponent physically defenseless.

For many years, I have watched as young men, mostly black or Hispanic, mostly poor, uneducated and without trade or employment, have been recruited, trained, and encouraged to fight their way out of poverty into the world of boxing. Boxing is their salvation, they are told—it is their road out of the ghetto. Boxing supposedly gives them a reason to stay out of trouble, to have a purpose in life, a future respect. I have watched all this—and listened—and I am impelled now to act.

My bill bans only professional boxing in order to remove the illusory incentives of a professional boxing career. For amateur boxing, my bill would establish a Congressional Advisory Commission. This Commission would study amateur boxing and its present regulations, determine the sufficiency of the current safeguards, and make recommendations for future action to be taken to protect the health and potential of America's young boxers. I recognize that amateur boxing provides some limited opportunities for young men, but prolonged participation in boxing clearly has proven harmful effects on the health of fighters. With some safeguards, amateur boxing can be a positive experience—but only if the boxing is carried on with strict safety regulations and for only a short period of time.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

But professional boxing is another matter. What kind of opportunities are provided these young men through professional boxing? The opportunities I see all involve violence, personal injury, and massive exploitation. The very goal of a boxer in the ring is to render his opponent unconscious—to fight until only one fighter remains standing. Boxing is a simplistic display of one man's physical prowess prevailing over his opponent's.

But even the victor must share an element of physical defeat, for by the very act of knocking his opponent senseless, he too endures physical abuse. One fighter may prevail over the other, but neither prevails over the limitations of the human body.

Repeated blows to the fighter's head are the most direct means to victory for a boxer—professional boxers are paid to hit and be hit. But just as a boxer is paid, he also pays dearly in return for the sometimes silent but ever present injuries his brain suffers. The American Medical Association has studied the prolonged effects of boxing on a fighter's brain, and has reached the same conclusion as I have—that professional boxing should be banned. Every professional boxer suffers some degree of brain damage—every one. Some of the damage is minimal; some is readily evident; some does not manifest itself for years, all the while keeping its dreadful consequences hidden from the knowledge of the boxer. We all know the familiar stereotype of the has-been Palooka, the shambling wrecks of fighters who took one, or a thousand, too many punches.

If boxing provides such wonderful opportunities, as I am told, then they aren't young men from all walks of life recruited for the sport? Why are education opportunities, mainstream employment, and long-term beneficial opportunities saved for some of America's youth while boxing and other violent sports seek participants from America's poorer corners? I find it appalling to think that at the expense of a real future—a future of health, of learning, of meaningful work—young men devote their early years to training to become fighters at the expense of their education and time to learn a trade of profession.

Young men are exploited by the boxing profession—the promise of fame and riches is flashed in their eyes so they are blinded to the realities of a fighter's life—a life where few are famous, few are wealthy, but all risk their health. We all know that for every Leonard or Ali there are 1,000 Kims, 10,000 punched-out wrecks. We look in fear at young boxers, wondering how soon it will be until the effects of their boxing careers render their quick minds and sparkling eyes as muddled and dull as Mohammed Ali's. How long can we continue to encourage young men to become boxers, when we know beyond a doubt that the medical experts are right—that the probability is that these young men whom we admire so much in the ring will some day become as inarticulate and incoherent as the great Ali? For a youngster from a poor neighborhood who has few material possessions, his health may be all he has. Boxing will likely take his health and almost certainly give him nothing in return. How much better it would be to allow him to keep his health and develop his mind and his abilities. How much better it would be

to develop his mind than to render it useless through fighting.

Once professional boxing is made illegal, amateur fighters will have no incentive to pursue boxing in lieu of their education and training. There will be no illusions of making a living from boxing. Since there will be no monetary rewards from boxing, a boxer's career will be relatively short, and the damage to his health, particularly with the use of safety equipment and stringent safety regulations, will be minimal.

I think we owe all of America's youth equal opportunities for a solid education and useful, financially satisfying employment. It is our responsibility. Each young man has the right to his health, and we owe each young man an education and future—a road out of poverty that does not dead end in boxing, but a mainstream of education and training that leads to a healthy and secure future.

TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS OF NAVY PATROL BOMBING SQUADRON NINETEEN

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor the members of Navy Patrol Bombing Squadron Nineteen of World War II. This group will be holding their fourth reunion this fall and it is important that we as a nation never forget the service and sacrifice our veterans have made.

Squadron Nineteen served in the Pacific Theater during World War II. They patrolled the waters from the Marshall Islands to the final assault on Saipan and Iwo Jima. Their contribution to our Nation's fight for freedom cannot be understated. Over the years the members of this squadron have gone their separate ways, however, their service and sacrifice together forged a bond that time and distance cannot break. They confronted danger and endured terrible hardships, and together they rose to a challenge. Many of their members gave their lives so that others might live in freedom. The sacrifices these veterans made in defending their country were great and they deserve our continued recognition and thanks.

The United States has remained free and has stood as a symbol of freedom and democracy throughout the world and this is due in no small part to the contribution of Americans such as the members of Patrol Squadron Nineteen. Recent events around the world have shown that people want to be free and that the fight for freedom is never ending.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring all the members of this squadron for their accomplishments in defense of liberty in the Pacific Theater and their unending service to their country.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR CAPT. DANIEL C. RAINEY'S EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF PHILADELPHIA'S WASHINGTON SQUARE MEMORIAL PARK

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the excellent work by Daniel C. Rainey and his crew on the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk* on behalf of Washington Square Memorial Park in Philadelphia.

The U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk* has been in the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard since 1988 while undergoing her service life extension program [SLEP] modernization. In addition to leading this extraordinary complex modernization, Captain Rainey and his crew have devoted their off-duty time and attention to maintaining and improving the state of affairs at Philadelphia's Washington Square.

It started when the executive officer of the *Kitty Hawk* and his family toured Independence Hall and witnessed the adjacent historic, but neglected, Washington Square Memorial Park. Since that time, the officers and crew of the *Kitty Hawk* have contributed countless off-duty hours on behalf of the square.

They have instituted a daily flag-raising ceremony. They have an Annual Constitution Day ceremony at which foreign members become naturalized citizens. In addition, they have volunteered their time and energies to assisting in park clean-up and maintenance, as well as using the base for community-based park activities, such as house tours, park fairs, and social functions.

Captain Rainey and his officers and crew on the *Kitty Hawk* are held in the highest regard by the families and businesses of Washington Square.

Captain Rainey, congratulations on your contributions to Washington Square. Your tireless efforts are greatly appreciated by all of Philadelphia. We salute you.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID JAMES

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend David James, the president and chief executive officer of the E.W. James and Sons supermarket chain, for his recent selection as Grocer of the Year by the Tennessee Grocers Association.

It is always a special honor to be chosen by your peers for such a distinction. In David James' case, it was long overdue. Throughout his career, he has been committed to providing the people who shop in his 16-store chain good service and excellent quality at the lowest prices possible. But his interests go beyond just the dollars and cents of business.

He has organized programs to help his employees attain personal and professional

achievement. He has established a program that allows company associates to purchase an equity position in the company. He has devoted time to his community by serving two terms on the city council and is an active member of the Obion County Chamber of Commerce.

David James is a sterling example of a businessman who brings a positive attitude to the challenges he faces and who gladly accepts the responsibilities we all have to our communities, co-workers, and others with whom we associate.

I congratulate David for this honor. I include a recent newspaper article from the Union City Daily Messenger be printed in the record so that all of our colleagues may learn about David James achievement.

(From the Union Daily Messenger, June 20, 1990)

UC GROCER'S DOMAIN BRANCHING OUT ACROSS STATE

(By Kevin Bowen)

He is an avid sportsman, a devoted family man and is active in his community, but most notably David James is a successful businessman.

The 47-year-old chairman, president and now sole owner of the E.W. James & Sons Inc. supermarket chain in West Tennessee wears many hats.

Strolling through his Nailling Drive store, the anchor store of his 16-store chain, he welcomes customers with a warm smile and a friendly handshake. He expects the same from his 530 associates, who respect him as much as a friend as their employer.

Many customers recall his father, the late E.W. James, who started the chain of stores more than 50 years ago. He died Nov. 16, 1989.

"Dad worked really hard. He worked lots of hours. He worked on weekends," James said. "I can remember coming home for dinner at night and always being interrupted with phone calls and things like that. I remember being upset that he couldn't sit down and enjoy being with us."

The second generation grocer has learned many lessons in business and in life from his father and has applied them to his own management style.

It must be working. The supermarket chain is experiencing tremendous growth and its owner was only recently elected Grocer of the Year by the Tennessee Grocers Association.

Being honored by your peers is quite an accomplishment, according to James, but more important is that his associates know the award is as much theirs as it is his.

An impressive plaque noting this accomplishment hangs on the wall of his cluttered office on the second floor of the Nailling Drive store, along with other plaques and various photographs of his family. Behind his desk is a wall-to-ceiling bookshelf that is laden with business charts, marketing manuals and various trinkets representative of his diverse lifestyle.

James' day starts every morning with a three-mile sunrise jog through Graham Park, after which he clocks in about 7:30 a.m. for a workday that regularly stretches into evening.

It was in 1934 that E.W. James bought his first grocery store in Hickman. He bought that store from his brother-in-law and shortly thereafter bought a second store in Hickman, called the Cash-N-Carry.

Success came quickly and soon he was adding other stores around West Tennessee to make up the supermarket chain.

It was in the mid-'50s that the elder James opened a store in Union City. A new 20,400-square-foot store was built in Union City in 1967 and later expanded to 30,400-square-feet.

In the past three years, each of the stores in the chain has been completely remodeled. Colorful neon lights dress up the stores along with other changes that make shopping easier, according to James.

In the near future, a new store will be built in Dresden, and the Ripley store will trade places with the Fred's store there.

The grocery business was handed down from E.W. James to three of his four children, David, Billy Joe and Ms. Nancy Halterman. David has since bought out his brother and sister and is now the chief operating officer, president and principal owner of the company.

A second sister, Mrs. Wanda Naylor, lives in Hickman, Ky.

Since taking over the business about a year ago, James has made some major changes in the company, including the introduction of program which gives his associates part ownership in the company. Over a 20-year period, the associates will own 30 percent of the company.

A graduate of Fulton County High School, James attended Murray State University and graduated in 1966 with a degree in business administration with emphasis on accounting. After graduation and in the height of the Vietnam War, he was drafted into the Army and went through basic training at Fort Campbell, Ky.

He attended officer candidate school and advanced individual training school before being trained as a forward observer in artillery. James never saw active duty overseas but still values his military duty.

During that duty, following officer training school, he married Miss Tommie Faye Kilpatrick on Aug. 5, 1967. They have two children, Lee Ann, 19, a senior at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and who is employed at Disneyworld in Florida this summer, and David II, 17, a student at Union City High School.

James serves on the board of directors with his wife, who serves as secretary, director of marketing Larry Mink and meat supervisor Wayne Cagle.

James is a firm believer in building and maintaining a positive attitude and setting goals. He works at instilling those qualities in his associates, and the employee ownership program is just one way he gives them an incentive to excel in the workplace.

"I've always wondered where I got my positive attitude. I've always tried to have a good, positive attitude and of course I kind of preach it a little bit to people around us with the tapes we have available and my attitude positive and a handshake and I try to show some enthusiasm about everything I do," he said. "And I've always wondered, well, where do I get that enthusiasm . . . In all the years growing up I can never remember Dad having a negative attitude about anything. I never heard him say, 'I can't do this' or 'I can't do that.' I don't believe I ever heard him say the word, 'can't.'"

James said his father practiced, not preached, a positive attitude.

James takes one day out of his week to tour each of the stores in the chain, visiting with his managers, associates and customers.

"We just go out and see that our stores are in good shape and are up to the stand-

ards that we like to maintain," James said. "We just go out and do an inspection and have a lot of fun visiting with our customers and our associates."

James takes great pride in a program he has set up that requires associates and managers to listen to motivational tapes every six months and attend educational classes. He is interested in his associates' personal growth as much as their job performance.

Associates and managers go through an evaluation every six months.

James is also acutely concerned about maintaining a drug-free workplace and screens all job applicants before they're hired.

"When we do these evaluations, we set goals for each job," James said, comparing job performance with bowling, where a bowler works toward a goal and is instantly gratified when he achieves that goal.

James has given back to his community some of what it has given him, having served on the Union City Council for two terms and a current member of the Obion County Chamber of Commerce.

He was instrumental in attracting developers Steve Horrell and John Horrell to Union City, who then developed County Marketplace.

While on the city council, James was involved in the construction, and the later sale, of the city's spec building to VF-Factory Outlet as well as several other projects that helped the city grow and prosper.

BASEBALL BELONGS IN BUFFALO

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, in approximately 14 months the National League expansion committee will be deciding the location of two new baseball franchises. There is, understandably, much speculation as to which two cities will be selected. A number of possible candidates have been mentioned, including Washington, DC, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Denver. Those are all good second picks. But I have no doubt which city should be chosen as a first pick. Buffalo, where the baseball movie, "The Natural," was filmed, is the natural choice for the expansion of major league baseball.

I recently wrote the following column, which appeared in the Lockport Union-Sun Journal, to spell out all the reasons why Buffalo should be the first and natural choice for an expansion of major league baseball.

(From the Lockport (NY), Union-Sun Journal, July 9, 1990)

BASEBALL IN BUFFALO—IT'S A NATURAL CHOICE

(By Rep. John LaFalce)

Sorry Washington. Sorry Tampa. Sorry Denver. Baseball belongs in Buffalo. Period. No "ifs." No "ands." No "buts." If, as recently announced, the National League is to add two new teams by 1993, the Natural choice is Buffalo.

As one who has represented Western New York in Washington for 15 years, I know full well that some Washingtonians would like to see major league baseball return to

the nation's capital. Sorry. The simple truth is that the Baltimore-Washington area is not big enough to support two teams. History has demonstrated that.

And no one can blame the old Washington Senators. Washington is about as supportive of baseball as the President is of broccoli.

Washington is simply not a baseball town. A football town, definitely. But baseball, no.

Come the summertime, people in Washington would much rather enjoy indoor air conditioning (and who can blame them) and watch reruns of the Iran-Contra hearings. Besides, Washington has enough red ink to its name, it doesn't need another failing baseball franchise.

That brings us to Tampa-St. Petersburg and some similar problems. In an effort to improve their chances of landing a major league franchise, and coping with their summer weather, officials in St. Petersburg recently opened a domed stadium with artificial grass. Now, in my humble estimation, there's something Unnatural about that.

Baseball was always intended to be played out-of-doors and on the kind of grass that grows under your feet. In April, when the umpire yells, "Play Ball!" the smell of spring should be in the air. In a domed stadium you might as well be in Antarctica.

The original domed stadiums were engineering wonders and items of curiosity, but for the average baseball fan, the sense of wonder is long gone and the only thing that's curious about a domed stadium anymore is why people continue to build them. They may be good for beating the heat, as in Tampa, but they don't do much for the game of baseball.

Denver, to its credit, does not have a domed stadium to offer up to a major league franchise. That's good, but Denver does not have a major league park at all! It would have to build one. And that, we're told, would require a public referendum and higher taxes. Given the minuscule interest Denver has shown in its minor league baseball team, approval would be highly conjectural.

Denver is simply not a baseball town. Last year, Denver's minor league team drew only 336,000 fans. There may be more mountains populating Denver than baseball fans.

And that leads me back to Buffalo, the site of the great baseball film, "The Natural." Buffalo is the Natural! Buffalo is ready now and we're proving it where it counts—on the field. Buffalo's new Pilot Field is major league in every way. Indeed, it may be the best baseball park ever built; it is destined to become as famous as Fenway Park or Ebbets Field.

The Buffalo Bisons, although a minor league team, are already drawing major league crowds. Last year, the Bisons drew an attendance of over 1.1 million. That's three times more than Denver's minor league team and more than such major league teams as the Chicago White Sox and the Atlanta Braves. Small wonder, for Buffalo fan loyalty is legendary, and we also draw from Rochester and the more than seven million tourists who visit Niagara Falls every spring and summer.

And aside from the joys of baseball, visiting Pilot Field is a joy in itself. People flock there to savor its gourmet ice cream, barbecued pork, Polish kielbasa, beef on weck, pizza and chicken wings, and well as the traditional hot dogs, popcorn, peanuts and Cracker Jacks. We're also entertained by groups like the Beach Boys, Willie Nelson, Chicago and Gloria Esteban—all for the price of a baseball game.

Washington, Tampa and Denver, eat your hearts out, stand aside and wait your turn. The first and Natural choice is and must be Buffalo. We've earned it.

"THE DYNAMIC DUO," HARRY AND MAXINE ORR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives a recent article in the A.C. Sparkler, the newspaper of U.A.W. Local 651 at the A.C.-Rochester plant in Flint, MI. This article, written by Evelyn Comerford, beautifully and clearly demonstrates that the real strength of America is rooted in the goodness of her people. She writes so eloquently of Harry and Maxine Orr, two of my constituents who have given so much of themselves in support of the March of Dimes that their fellow U.A.W. members have termed them the "Dynamic Duo."

[From the A.C. Sparkler]

1990 WALK-AMERICA MARCH OF DIMES UAW AWARDS

(By Evelyn Comerford)

While Local 651 didn't come out as the top award winners, we can still be proud of our contribution to this most worthwhile project, after all, we did turn in \$1,376.88 and we also are the Home Base for that "Dynamic Duo", Harry and Maxine Orr!

It's regrettable that they couldn't be there to receive the recognition given to them that evening, June 1, at the Regional offices. Maxine's sister had been taken to McLaren Hospital in critical condition due to a near massive heart attack. So, while it was a beautiful surprise tribute planned for Maxine, it also conveyed the heartfelt prayers and well wishes for her and her sister. Rose very very graciously accepted the beautiful plaque that was to be presented to Maxine in appreciation for her generous and outstanding service to the March of Dimes program and the certificate that went with it along with one naming them "the Dynamic Duo". Our hats are off to you two wonderful people—you are a credit to our local and we are so proud of you! You accept every challenge placed before you by any humane cause and every job you do—you do well! Congratulations, folks!

The local also received a plaque and certificate for participation and raising over \$1,000.00 which also was accepted by Rose; (what would we do without her?)

There were other awards given to other locals similar to ours, but there was one given that really made quite an impression on me. A very tall trophy with a silver plated walking shoe mounted on top; all down the front are little nameplates, with room for many more, bearing the names of the locals that have had it thus far. This trophy is given to the local that gives the most money per capita—to explain: our local gave \$1,376.88. As I previously stated—we have 7,959 members. The local that won "custody" of that trophy was Local 1811 with 513 members giving \$562.75—\$1.10 per member! Our local's donation figures to 17¢ a member! Come on! We can do better than that! You would love that trophy.

It is the donation of Stan Marshall and Ruben Burks—that's what it's called—what an honor it would be to win it! And what a good feeling we would receive in knowing where the money we raised was spent! If you don't know—find out—what a learning experience you would receive!

It was my first encounter with these dedicated people—believe me, it won't be my last—as long as I'm able! They are, beyond doubt, one of the friendliest groups I have been privileged to be with—I felt very welcome and very much at ease! Not only that—Temple Dining Room catered the meal—need I say more?

How about joining the March of Dimes Walkathon?

Talk to Maxine and Harry about it!

POLAND AND A UNITED GERMANY

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, last month, I had the honor of moderating a panel discussion at Georgetown University on "Poland and a United Germany." The discussion was sponsored by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, and among the featured speakers was Jan Nowak, National Director of the Polish American Congress. Mr. Nowak, who during World War II traveled between Warsaw and London as an emissary of the Polish Underground Movement, is one of the keenest observers of developments affecting contemporary Poland and has over the years provided Members of Congress with essential information and advice on events in that country. During the panel discussion at Georgetown, Mr. Nowak's presentation provided an invaluable perspective on the legitimate concerns of the Polish people regarding the Polish-German border question. I have enclosed a copy of Mr. Nowak's address, which I recommend my colleagues examine carefully.

POLAND AND A UNITED GERMANY

(By Jan Nowak)

On April 23 the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, made the following statement before the Polish Parliament:

"Polish-German reconciliation is vitally important to both our nations and to Europe. It is important above all for moral reasons. The grave crimes and sufferings of World War II belong to the past, particularly from the perspective of young people. They should be remembered only as a warning but not as a source of enmity or even hatred. We now need peace of mind and peace of hearts. . . . Today on the threshold of German reunification we want to close the chapter of the past, once and forever."

Skubiszewski said that there is only one roadblock on the way to new relations between Germany and Poland, a psychological barrier of fear that one day-five, ten or 20 years from now—a reunited Germany may use its might to take away one-third of Polish lands which once belonged to Germany. Fear of Germany can be removed only by a treaty which would make present borders permanent, inviolable and final.

When I visited Poland last summer after 45 years of absence, I was astonished by the changed attitude toward the Germans. The turning point came 25 years ago when the Polish Bishops sent a letter of reconciliation to their German brothers, ending with the words: "We forgive and ask forgiveness." The dialogue between the Polish and German Catholics and Protestants paved the way to recognition without any reservations of the Polish borders by Bonn in the treaty of 1970. The treaty helped greatly to allay traditional enmity. Soviet and Communist propaganda has been feeding hate and fear of the Germans so obtrusively and incessantly that it lost its credibility. Then anti-Communist and anti-Soviet feelings became so strong that little room was left for hostile sentiments against anybody else, including the Germans.

Most of the people I met believed that Poland should follow the example of France in seeking friendship and cooperation with their neighbor. Mitterrand and Kohl put a final seal on the French-German reconciliation by meeting at the battlefield of Verdun. Poles decided to do something similar.

West Germany's highly respected President Weizsäcker was invited to Poland to join in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II in Gdansk, where the first shots were fired. I was there and I saw what a shock it was when the visit was suddenly cancelled by Bonn. The Poles did not even receive the courtesy of an official explanation—just a statement by Theo Weigel, leader of the Bavarian CSU and Minister of Finance, that such a visit from the German president at this place and on this day would be an act of penitence. What was meant as a symbolic act of reconciliation turned into a German refusal to admit guilt for the invasion of Poland and all that followed.

Only a few weeks earlier, Theo Weigel told expellees from former German territories that Germany still exists within the pre-war borders and that territorial questions remain open in a "legal, political and historical sense."

The border question, which seemed to be closed, was indeed reopened by Chancellor Kohl's statement that treaties with both German states recognizing inviolability of the present Oder-Neisse frontier will not be binding on a reunited Germany. "Only the Parliament of a reunited Germany," said Kohl, "will have a right to decide the border question." This would mean that the frontier would have to be negotiated, established and recognized again after reunification, with the whole process starting from scratch.

The legalistic position taken by the German Chancellor does not, however, have any legal basis whatsoever. According to international law, the future German state will be a successor to all international commitments of both German states except the ones that are in conflict with each other. The treaty with Bonn does not contain any clause stating that the treaty would expire at the time of reunification. Chancellor Kohl has not challenged other international settlements and treaties concluded between the Federal Republic and Belgium, Holland and France, nor did Kohl ever mention a treaty with the Soviet Union. The fact that only the validity of a settlement between the Federal Republic and Poland was challenged makes it a political and not a legal issue.

It is true that at the time when the treaty with Poland was ratified in 1972, the Bun-

destag passed the resolution that the treaty was concluded only in the name of the Federal German Republic and not the whole of Germany. But it was a unilateral act, which was never negotiated with Poland and never officially communicated to the Polish Government. The Bundestag resolution was therefore deprived of any international legal standing.

Chancellor Kohl further complicated the problem by introducing three new conditions which have nothing to do with the territorial issue: 1) Poland should formally apologize for harm inflicted by Poles on Germans in the last few months of the war and immediately after the war; 2) Poland should renounce any claims for war indemnities both from the state and from private citizens; and 3) Poland should guarantee the rights of German minorities in Poland.

There was no need to raise any of these issues. Postwar resettlement of Germans was decided by the Allied powers in Potsdam and was carried out under supervision of the Allied Council. Polish Bishops asked German forgiveness at their own initiative. Minister Skubiszewski expressed regret for human suffering resulting from the transfer of the German population. Any request, however, that such an apology should be included in a treaty, would be insulting to victims of the greatest crimes committed in the history of mankind. The problem of indemnities was settled to German satisfaction last November. German minority rights denied by the Communist Polish regime were fully restored to Germans still remaining in Poland by Mazowiecki's government. No complaints have been raised since.

Poland will never accept any international commitments which would infringe upon its sovereignty. It must be remembered that alleged discriminations against Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia and German minorities in Poland served Hitler as an excuse for aggression.

I do not want to appear as anti-Kohl. I have the highest regard for the German Chancellor as a statesman who is trying to serve his country's best interests. But I am not the only one who deplores his many gestures and pronouncements which unnecessarily reopen old wounds and bring back old memories. Here are a few examples.

1) Kohl made his visit to Poland subject to several conditions. One of them was that he would address German minorities in Silesia in the city of St. Ann Mountain. This was the battlefield of a bloody struggle between Germans and Poles over Silesia in 1921. The Poles were defeated. Hitler built a monument there with Nazi emblems to commemorate re-incorporation of Upper Silesia into the German Reich in 1939. The monument was destroyed after the war. The symbolism of a German Chancellor addressing his compatriots from this very place was much worse than Bittburg. And yet the Chancellor rejected Polish objections until he was told that if he insisted, the visit would be cancelled.

2) When the Chancellor spoke to Germans in Silesia in a non-controversial location, he was confronted with a banner and a slogan that read: "Helmut, you are our Chancellor, too." Kohl did not disassociate himself from this welcome, but Peter Schneider of the New York Times Magazine found later that the banner was brought from Munich to Poland by a group of expellees ("Is Anyone German There?", Peter Schneider, New York Times Magazine, April 15, 1990).

3) An alarm was sounded by Kohl's statement that the future Germany will be a fa-

therland to all Germans. Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, rightly pointed out that Nazis used this same motto to justify Anschluss and to turn German citizens of neighboring states into Germany's fifth column.

4) Last August the German Press Agency—DPA—reported that the Parliamentary Secretary of State in the Ministry of German Affairs, Ottfried Henning from Kohl's CDU, proposed to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade the formation of a German duty-free zone in former East Prussia which now belongs to the Soviet Union. Germany offered to invest heavily in the area provided that the Soviets transfer there Germans settled two centuries ago on the Volga River. The idea of resettlement was not accepted by the Soviets. It was perceived in the Soviet Union and in Poland as the intended first step towards restoration of East Prussia.

5) The greatest concern was raised by Chancellor Kohl's private statement in Strasbourg, quoted by Margaret Thatcher in her interview with "Der Spiegel": "I heard Helmut saying, 'I will not guarantee, I will not accept the present border.'"

This, I understand, was said privately as an expression of Kohl's personal feelings. It has been argued that when he speaks in public he is guided solely by his election considerations, since he cannot afford to lose the votes of nationalist elements that are raising the banner of territorial revisionism. The very fact, however, that the leader of the major party and the head of the government is willing to adopt this program as a price for election victory must be considered as dangerous for the future.

You may say that this is all past history since the Federal Government has issued a statement which will be passed as a resolution by both German parliaments and which recognizes that the Polish people have a right to live within secure borders and that the Germans will not put this right in doubt now or in the future through territorial claims.

But have Kohl and his supporters reversed themselves? This very question was put to the Chancellor by Horst Egon Rehnert, leader of the League of German Expellees. According to the New York Times of March 1, Rehnert emerged reassured from the meeting with Kohl and told the press that "the Chancellor did not move." "The resolution," Rehnert said, "will be a political Band-Aid to humor the Poles and those who insist that something has to be declared—no matter what." "In principle," he continued, "all this will be a repetition of the Bundestag resolution of last November."

The Polish government welcomes the proposed resolution but maintains the position that present treaties with both German states—which are binding in international law—cannot be replaced with unilateral resolutions or statements, which may be changed at will by any future government or parliament.

Poles do not reject Kohl's desire that the border treaty should be ratified by the parliament of a reunited Germany, provided only that this new treaty should simply consolidate two existing treaties into one instrument of international law and that technical negotiations to this effect should lead to the draft treaty being initiated before the reunification of Germany. They reject the idea that the frontiers should be considered an open issue and that negotiations should start from zero.

Let me add that the formula—"Poland has a right to live in secure borders"—is meaningless as long as Germany declines to say that they have the present borders in mind. And the pledge that Germans will not raise in the future any territorial claims remains ambiguous as long as the German courts and German political bodies claim that Germany exists within its pre-war borders. Do the Germans renounce territorial claims beyond the present borders or beyond the pre-war frontier of 1939? This question has to be answered.

The draft of a new treaty was sent by Warsaw to Bonn towards the end of April. Negotiations are in progress. We hope and pray that they will be concluded by July, when Poland will participate in the Four-Plus-Two meeting. The reopening of international debate over territorial issues is not in anybody's interest.

A treaty between Poland and a reunited Germany will be an important step for psychological reasons. It will remove ambiguity and close any openings for extreme German nationalists on both sides of the Elbe River who would like to push Germany back to its old path. But the treaty will not solve everything. Many solemn treaties were violated in my lifetime. The settlement between governments should pave the way to friendship between people. It will take a long time. Negative stereotypes formed over centuries are not easily erased.

People of goodwill on both sides of Oder-Neisse River will have to join hands in a common effort to promote better mutual understanding, knowledge of each other, human contacts and an exchange of people.

I spent almost a quarter of a century in the lovely German city of Munich. I discovered that we have there not only implacable enemies but also dedicated friends who want a better future no less than we do. Germany is a great nation. Germany was made great not only by the extraordinary skill of its people, but above all by its magnificent spiritual heritage.

The United States made possible the post-war recovery of West Germany and Western Europe. The prestige and influence of America in the eastern part of the continent was never greater because the U.S. helped to regain freedom and democracy without asking anything in return. A reunited Germany has an historical chance to play the same role with Poland and all of East Central Europe. Germany, which would no longer be an enemy but a friend, not a threat but a source of hope, not the great state which wants to dominate, but to cooperate, would become a center of gravity of tremendous, attractive power—not only to Poland, but to other countries. Germany seeking territorial expansion would become a threat to the balance of power and to the integration of Europe. Germany, respecting the territorial integrity and independence of its neighbors, would become a pillar of Europe, and reunited in peace and liberty.

Poland is now at the crossroads between east and west. For Poland, the only road to a reunited Europe leads through a reunited and friendly Germany.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PEN- ALTY

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, violent crimes have unfortunately become a constant in our society. Every day people are robbed, raped, and murdered. We are surrounded by crime and yet feel helpless in our attempt to deter, to control, and to punish.

The sight of any brutal homicide excites a passion within us that demands retributive justice. We feel a righteous anger that stirs the depths of our being—we feel outraged at the heinous crime committed against the civilized society that we so strongly seek to maintain. Indeed, many of these brutal homicides, such as the rape and mutilation of a child, take us beyond the realms of reason. We have difficulty comprehending that which cannot be understood. How could anyone; why would anyone seek to destroy and desecrate not only the fabric of our society but also the fundamental respect accorded to the life of another? How could anyone despoil the dignity of life?

These questions unfortunately have no answers. We could search for eternity, seeking to explain the unexplainable, and we would fail. Mr. Speaker, we who dedicate our lives to creating a better safer Nation will never comprehend the rationale of violent crime. But this incomprehension of the motivational force behind such an action does not relegate us to inaction. We can and must act. The atrocity of the crime must not cloud our judgment, and we must not let our righteous anger undermine the wisdom of our rationality. We can not allow ourselves to punish an incomprehensible action with a retaliation that is equally irrational. Violent crimes, indeed any crime, must be punished. But why must this punishment be capital?

I am here today to reintroduce a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit capital punishment within the United States. I believe that the death penalty is an act of vengeance veiled as an instrument of justice. And revenge is not an acceptable motive for society to pursue. Not only do I believe that there are independently sufficient moral objections to the principle of capital punishment to warrant its abolition, but I also know that the death penalty is meted out to the poor, to a disproportionate number of minorities, and does not either deter crime or advance justice.

I agree, as we all do, with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment." The death penalty is torture. The psychological trauma of awaiting death, then having it incessantly postponed has caused mental illness in many death row criminals. Numerous examples exist emphasizing the cruelty of the execution. Witness Jimmy Lee Gray, who was executed in 1983 in the Mississippi gas chamber. During his execution he was reported to have repeat-

edly struck his head on a pole behind him in addition to experiencing convulsions for 8 minutes. The modernization to lethal injection serves only as an attempt to conceal the reality of cruel punishment. Witness the execution by lethal injection of James Autry in 1984. He took 10 minutes to die, and during much of that period he was conscious and complaining of pain.

Despite the obvious mental and physical trauma resulting from the imposition and execution of the death penalty, proponents insist that it fulfills some social need. This simply is not true. Studies fail to establish that the death penalty either has a unique value as a deterrent or is a more effective deterrent than life imprisonment. Of course, from a logical standpoint it would seem rationally sound to assume that the greater the penalty for a crime, the greater will be the consideration of the ramifications by persons of their actions. The problem is we are not always dealing with rational actions. Those who commit violent crimes do not always rationalize the consequences because many of these serious crimes are committed in moments of passion, rage, and fear, at times where irrationality reigns supreme.

Rather than act as a deterrent, some studies suggest that the death penalty may even have a brutalizing effect on the society. For example, Florida and Georgia, two of the States with the most executions since 1979, had an increase in homicides following the resumption of capital punishment. In 1984 in Georgia, the year after executions resumed, the homicide rate increased by 20 percent in a year when the national rate decreased by 5 percent.

Yes, execution undoubtedly prevents the criminal from repeating the crime, but this also fails to provide sufficient justification for the death penalty. The success enjoyed by abolitionist nations in protecting society by incarcerating dangerous criminals suggests that we can do likewise. My personal experience with a wrongful near execution shows that prosecutors and courts are capable of enough misconduct or error to lead to an unjust execution. The death penalty because of its finality can not be remedied or undone.

The empty echo of the death penalty asks for simple retribution. Proponents advocate that some crimes simply deserve death. This argument is ludicrous. If a murderer deserves death, I ask you why then do we not burn the arsonist or rape the rapist? Our justice system does not provide for such punishments because society comprehends that it must be founded on principles different from those it condemns. How can we condemn killing while condoning execution?

In practice, capital punishment has become a kind of grotesque lottery. It is more likely to be carried out in some States than others—in recent years more than half of the Nation's executions have occurred in two States—Texas and Florida. It is far more likely to be imposed against blacks than whites—the U.S. Supreme Court has assumed the validity of evidence that in Georgia those who murder whites were 11 times more likely to receive the death sentence than those who kill blacks, and that blacks who kill whites were almost 3

times as likely to be executed as whites who kill whites. It is most likely to be imposed upon the poor and uneducated—60 percent of death row inmates never finished high school. And even among those who have been sentenced to die, executions appear randomly imposed—in the decade since executions resumed in this country, well under 5 percent of the more than 2,500 death row inmates have in fact been put to death.

The imposition of the death sentence in such an uneven way is a powerful argument against it. The punishment is so random, so disproportionately applied in a few States, that it represents occasional retribution, not swift or sure justice. My fellow Members of Congress, I implore you to correct this national disgrace. Nearly all other Western democracies have abolished the death penalty without any ill effects; let us not be left behind. As we begin a new decade, let us release ourselves from the limitations of a barbaric tradition that serves only to undermine the very human rights which we seek to uphold.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE J. SHINER

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor a constituent of the Fourth Congressional District, Mr. Lawrence J. Shiner, for his heroism.

Mr. Shiner recently was rewarded the Carnegie Medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

On October 24, 1989 Mr. Shiner rescued Sherry L. Wilda from burning. Mrs. Wilda was the driver of a minibus that overturned onto its driver's side in a highway accident. Witnessing the accident, Mr. Shiner immediately ran to the bus. He climbed atop the bus and struggled to open its passenger door as the rear of the bus, where its fuel tank was located, caught fire. Propping the door open with his shoulder, he reached down for Mrs. Wilda, whom he then seized and pulled away from the bus as flames grew. After pushing Mrs. Wilda to the highway he jumped from the bus and carried her to safety. Within seconds the bus was engulfed in flames. Mrs. Wilda required hospital treatment for first- and second-degree burns. She recovered from her wounds, but owes her life to Mr. Shiner.

In this day and age it is rare to find individuals willing to reach out and help others. Lawrence Shiner is an outstanding example of courage and consideration. His actions deserve our recognition and thanks.

It is my pleasure to honor this outstanding individual for his courage and act of heroism and ask that you join me in extending our congratulations to him.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EDWARD J. LOWRY FOR HIS WORK WITH VETERANS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Edward J. Lowry for receiving the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] Distinguished Service Award. Presented annually by the Department of Pennsylvania VFW, this is the State organization's highest honor.

Mr. Lowry has been executive director of the Philadelphia Veterans Multi-Service Center since 1981. During his tenure, the center has placed more than 4,000 veterans in career jobs.

The center has given help to veterans in a wide range of causes, including career guidance, job development and placement, disability compensation, posttraumatic stress disorder, drug and alcohol rehabilitation, and housing and emergency assistance.

Mr. Lowry has brought the center other great honors. For example, in November, 1989, the center was awarded a grant from the Agent Orange Class Assistance Program to help the children and families of Vietnam vets who may be suffering the effects of exposure to the agent orange defoliant.

Recently, the center started the first of a series of computer applications training programs for veterans. Each 12-week course teaches basic and advanced elements of computer applications, along with career guidance and counseling, and job placement upon completion of the program.

Mr. Lowry, congratulations on your prestigious honor. I am sure that I am joined in my applause by all the thousands of veterans who have received your helping hand.

AMBASSADOR MAX KAMPELMAN'S RETURN TO CSCE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Vienna follow-up meeting to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] mandated a number of subsidiary activities leading to the fourth main followup meeting, to be held in Helsinki in 1992. One set of those meetings is the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, combining discussion of human rights, human contacts and other humanitarian issues into three 4-week meetings. The first of the CDH meetings took place in Paris in 1989. The second of those three meetings was held in Copenhagen from June 5 to 29, 1990. At the end of the meeting, the United States and the other 34 States participating in the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension in Copenhagen adopted a far-reaching political document setting forth ambitious new goals in the areas of free elections, rule of law, and minority rights. It is a document that expresses the conviction that as

part of an expanding CSCE process the role of governments in ensuring the rights of individuals is to be strengthened institutionally and procedurally.

Mr. Speaker, many people contributed to the successful outcome of the Copenhagen Conference on the Human Dimension, including several Helsinki Commission staff members. But one individual deserves much of the credit, for it was his masterful leadership, clear vision, and steady direction that guided the process throughout. I speak of Ambassador Max Kampelman, who was head of the United States delegation to the Copenhagen Meeting. Ambassador Kampelman served in a similar capacity during the Madrid CSCE followup meeting. It is a fitting commentary that a leader of Ambassador Kampelman's stature was recalled by the U.S. Government to meet the challenges facing CSCE today. He did so with eloquence and with strength of conviction.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that Ambassador Max Kampelman's final plenary address on June 29 at the Copenhagen meeting be included as part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is an eloquent statement of vision and hope but also one of warning. We must never become complacent for freedom can never be taken for granted. I urge my colleagues to read these remarks.

PLENARY REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE MAX M. KAMPELMAN

Mr. Chairman, our meeting comes to an end this morning. It has been highly successful meeting. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] has taken an extraordinary step forward in strengthening the human dimension portion of its responsibilities. The Copenhagen Concluding Document will be regarded by our successors as a major contribution to an historic process which is moving the peoples of our countries toward a period of increased security, stability, human dignity, and peace.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I express the most profound appreciation of my delegation to Ambassador Turk of Austria, who with his very conscientious and able associates from Finland, Hungary and Switzerland, labored intensely and constructively to produce for us a consensus behind a splendid document.

The Helsinki Final Act has again demonstrated its enduring qualities. What we have produced here, in the one month of our work together, represents, I believe, the most significant advance in the Helsinki process since the agreement itself came into being on August 1, 1975. We have now clothed our values in a political structure and framework—that of democracy and the rules of law.

The atmosphere of freedom which permeates Danish society, its gracious capital, and its heroic people, has contributed immensely to our work here. I wish to express my appreciation, and that of my Government not only to the Executive Secretary and his capable staff, but to the people and Government of Denmark whose spirit of freedom helped us to produce an extraordinary document of freedom.

The democratic revolution we are dramatically experiencing in Europe has been a triumph of the human spirit. It is a vindication of the values that have animated this process. The forces of freedom, embodied in

courageous men and women whose common bond is the aspiration for human dignity, have been energized in a remarkable and heartening way. They have changed the course of the 20th century. We have here properly reflected that change and pointed the direction for further change.

Yet, as the Irish poet Yeats said in another context, "All is changed; but not, alas, changed utterly." Freedom can never be taken for granted. Structures of freedom and political cultures supportive of democratic pluralism are the indispensable foundations for the democratic future of Europe. Strengthening those structures, and promoting political cultures which cherish pluralism as a precious human and national asset, are now and in the future essential components of the CSCE process.

What we have done here is to link the human dimension of CSCE to the process of democracy-building. That is why we have emphasized the rule of law: for it is only under the rule of law and a constitutional regime of liberties that human dignity can be preserved and democratic consolidation take place.

That is why we have emphasized the importance of free elections, the role of independent political parties, and the importance of international observers in the electoral process. An orderly, free, open, and regular process of testing the people's will is essential if governments are to have legitimate and effective authority to pursue the common good.

That is why we have emphasized constitutional and legal protection for the rights of minorities. Only when those safeguards are in place can the politics of persuasion replace the politics of coercion, fear, and intolerance.

Mr. Chairman, we have met in Copenhagen in the first year of the last decade of the 20th century—a century which Charles Dickens, had he lived among us, might well have described as "the best of times" and "the worst of times."

Ours has been a century of immense, unprecedented, and breathtaking scientific and technological progress. When I was a boy—which was, I add, not quite so long ago!—there were no vitamin tablets, no penicillin, no antibiotics, no trans-continental telephones, no fax machines, no Xerox, no frozen foods, no plastics, no man-made fibers, no television, no microchips, and no transistors. Today, you and I live in a world in which science and technology have dramatically altered our lives.

Education, formerly a privilege of a small elite, has now through computerization made the wisdom of the past and the intellectual explorations of the present readily available to the leaders of the future. Economic interaction has built bridges of cooperative enterprise across ancient national, racial, and ethnic boundaries. More than one trillion dollars a day is transferred daily from one part of our globe to another. Communications are virtually instantaneous across the planet. Indeed, while we have been meeting here in Copenhagen, more than two billion people around the world have been participating together, through television, in the same event—the World Cup. No state can, any longer, maintain a monopoly on information or keep its people from access to news. A whisper or a whimper in one remote corner of this planet can be heard in all parts of the world.

Yet, these great advances in the human condition have been paralleled in this century by what often seem to be intractable po-

litical conflicts. Hundreds of millions of lives have been lost: tens of millions in war, and an even greater number through political violence and repression.

It is as if the world of politics remained in the dark ages while our scientific, technological and communications worlds moved ahead to the tomorrows of modern civilization.

A secure peace, within and among nations, can only be built on the foundation of the institutions of freedom which protect and develop the inherent dignity and inviolable worth of every human being. It is peace with liberty that we seek. And it is that peace which the Helsinki process has striven to attain.

The Helsinki process has entered a new phase. Democracy-building, we know, is a never-ending task. All of us are constantly testing, as our former president Abraham Lincoln said in his famous Gettysburg Address, whether nations "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" can "long endure." As we in the United States reflect on our own efforts to strengthen and deepen our democracy, and as we think about the remarkable process of democratic consolidation that we see in the new democracies of central and eastern Europe, we know that there is important work still left before us.

Our fourth President, James Madison, one of the most learned framers of the American Constitution, taught that freedom was not secured simply by the "parchment barriers" of constitutional and legal texts. These had to be given life by democratic institutions and by the virtues and habits of a people. Tolerance of others; respect for the rule of law; the willingness to compromise and to renounce violence as a means to redress grievances; the capacity to cherish and celebrate the cultural, ethnic, and religious heritage of others as precious stones in the human mosaic—these "virtues" are essential components of a political culture which can sustain and develop the institutions of democratic governance.

Civic virtue is nourished, in considerable part, by the free association of citizens in voluntary organizations: religious institutions; trade unions; business associations; political parties; non-governmental human rights organizations; agencies that care, as a matter of conscience, for the weak, poor, the illiterate, the sick, the elderly, and the dying. The great religious traditions of Europe are an essential part of that democratic process. When people believe it to be the will of God that they not murder or maim or violate each other over what constitutes the will of God, a tremendous step toward building a culture of true freedom has been taken. A society with a robust sector of private, voluntary organizations is a society in which tensile strength of democratic culture is less likely to go slack in times of difficulty. Our concluding document reflects this reality.

Mr. Chairman, we are living in a time when no society can isolate itself or its people from ideas and information; or from the changes which the scientific revolution has brought into all our lives; or from the ebbs and flows of commerce; or from the effects of modern technology. Canada cannot protect itself from acid rain without the collaboration of the United States. The Mediterranean is polluted by at least 18 different countries. Science, technology, and commerce are increasingly turning national boundaries into patterns of lace through which can flow ideas, money, people, crime,

terrorism, ballistic missiles—none of which recognize national boundaries. National boundaries can be used to keep out vaccines, but they cannot keep out germs, or broadcasts, or ideas.

This suggests, among many other things, the need to reappraise traditional understandings of sovereignty. That process is already well-underway. Nations are, by agreement, curtailing their sovereign power over many domestic and security affairs for the sake of a larger good. Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, States have freely agreed to treat their own citizens in a humane and responsible manner. States have recognized the right of other States to evaluate that internal behavior. On-site inspectors have been given the right to inspect military facilities and observe maneuvers as confidence-building measures and as a means to verify arms control and arms reduction agreements. In this conference, we have extended that principle and agreed to the confidence-building measure of observing elections.

No country can be secure in isolation. We cannot achieve unilateral security by withdrawing from the world, or seeking national impregnability. Peace, freedom, and security require that we learn to accept, in each of our countries, a mutual responsibility for the security and dignity of peoples in other countries. We cannot escape from one another. We are bound together in an equation that makes the security of each of us dependent on the security of the others.

Mr. Chairman, we have come to understand, perhaps even more clearly than was understood by our predecessors at Helsinki in 1975, that the security dimension of CSCE and the human dimension of CSCE are mutually reinforcing. They are, in fact, two aspects of our common quest for peace-with-freedom-and-security.

This past year, we suffered a profound loss in the death of one of the true heroes of our century, Dr. Andrei Sakharov of the Soviet Union. In the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize speech which he was not permitted to deliver in person, Andrei Sakharov said this: "I am convinced that international trust, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

We have, since 1975, made great strides toward realizing the kind of Europe that Andrei Sakharov envisioned. Copenhagen has added a major dimension to that forward movement, perhaps the most fundamental since 1975. There is more work to do, greater effort to make. We look ahead to our Moscow meeting in September 1991 as a waystation toward fulfilling our future responsibilities.

Change is never easy; it can be frightening. But the political, economic, and scientific changes we are witnessing today hold out the prospect of a world catching up with the demand for decency, fairness, tolerance, and freedom that now energizes tens of millions of human beings around the world. Historic forces for democratic change are at work, and we can be proud that our Copenhagen deliberations have played an important role in their evolution.

When we are growing up, Mr. Chairman, we are taught not to be afraid of the dark. In this moment of history, so pregnant with hope and the promise of a free and decent

tomorrow, I respectfully suggest that we must not be afraid of the light—and of where the light can take us.

JOFI JOSEPH WINS CITIZEN BEE COMPETITION

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my wholehearted congratulations to one of my outstanding young constituents, Jofi Joseph of Muskegon, MI. Jofi, a graduate of Muskegon Catholic High School, is the winner of the fifth National Citizen Bee competition conducted by the Close Up Foundation. Members may already know the Citizen Bee challenges high school students on their knowledge of American history, government, geography, economics, and current events. What you may not know is that this educational competition was originally developed by Dr. Robert J. Clarke and the Citizen Bee Association of Grand Rapids, MI.

It was no easy feat for Jofi to become the National Citizen Bee winner. Approximately 50,000 students from 40 States, Guam, American Samoa, and Department of Defense Dependent Schools participated in school, regional, and State competitions throughout the year. Ninety-nine other students joined Jofi in Washington for the national finals answering questions that would baffle most Members of Congress. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer congratulations to each of these finalists for the countless hours of study and preparation which this rigorous competition demands, and I ask that a list of all the finalists be entered in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

At a time when our Nation's attention has been directed to the lack of civic knowledge among young people, it was refreshing to meet with this young man and learn more about one organization's work to reverse this trend. The Citizen Bee is yet another successful program of the Close Up Foundation. It is unique in that it combines the talents and determination of the student participants with the encouragement and dedication of their teachers, parents, and community sponsors that spent long hours preparing for the competitions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to also express my gratitude to all of the local, State, and national sponsors who helped to provide this learning opportunity for our young people. Specifically I would like to thank the national sponsors—the Milken Family Foundation, the Burger King Corp., Kraft General Foods, and KPMG Peat Marwick; and the Michigan sponsors—the Michigan Department of Education, Michigan State Board of Education, Consumers Power Co., the Detroit News, Gerald R. Ford Museum, Guardian Industries Corp., and Meijer, Inc.

Again, please join me in expressing enthusiastic congratulations to Jofi Joseph of Muskegon. He and his family should be very proud of his outstanding accomplishment. I know my colleagues in the House will join me in wishing him and the other Citizen Bee finalists contin-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ued success in their studies and throughout their lives.

The following is a list of the Citizen Bee State winners and an article that appeared in the Muskegon Chronicle regarding this competition and Jofi's outstanding accomplishment.

CITIZEN BEE STATE WINNERS

Alabama: Tracy Lynn, Albertville; Stephen Thompson, Prattville; David F. Cook, Florence.

Alaska: Thomas Wilson, Soldotna; Kurt Niebuhr, North Pole.

Arizona: Frank Pasquale III, Phoenix; Edward Kim, Glendale.

Arkansas: Debasish Bhattacharyya, Pine Bluff; Ajay Patel, Fort Smith; Shane Smith, Beebe.

California: Everett Wai Kitt Chun, San Gabriel; Ivo Labar, San Pedro; Aarti Verma, Walnut.

Colorado: Sean Stallings, Colorado Springs; Craig Holton, Delta.

Delaware: R. Vaughan Williams, Wilmington; Vipul Tandon, Hockessin.

Department of Defense Dependent Schools: Krysta Davis, West Germany.

District of Columbia: Kadeshia Matthews, Washington.

Florida: Steve Heckler, Ft. Myers; Anthony Gancarski, Jacksonville; Christopher Hand, Jacksonville.

Guam: Shane Mize, Agat.

Hawaii: Simon Wong, Honolulu; Michael Immings, Aiea.

Iowa: Molly Holz, Ames; Benn Kuecker, Eagle Grove; Chad Morgan, Harlan.

Kansas: Matthew Strong, Towanda; Kenneth Hofer, St. Paul.

Kentucky: Randall Fine, Lexington; Michele Langley, Lebanon.

Maine: Michelle Guillemette, Sanford; Heather Searles, Gray.

Maryland: John Davidson, Bethesda; Narayanan Kannappan, Greenbelt.

Massachusetts: Johnny Su, Northboro; Madeline Silverman, Revere.

Michigan: Jofi Joseph, Muskegon; Jason Carr, Hastings; Justin Bauer, Utica.

Minnesota: Jacinta Goering, Montevideo; Mark Schmitz, Southland; Tim Rummel, Fridley.

Mississippi: Amie Chapman, Horn Lake; Russell Nord, Jackson.

Missouri: David Grebe, St. Charles; Evelyn Nelson, Springfield.

Nebraska: Lance E. Schupbach, Crete; Beth Kirschbaum, Omaha.

Nevada: Matthew Jones, Reno; Jonathan Conley, Sparks.

New Hampshire: Travis Blais, Manchester; Christopher Arnold, Nashua.

New Mexico: Anna Richardson, Clovis; Matthew R. Chrisman, Lake Arthur.

New York: John Van DeWeert, Dryden; Samuel Thompson, Albany; Jeffrey Haring, Champlain.

North Carolina: Jamie Smarr, Gastonia; Robert Brady, Jr., Burlington; Robert Waters, Brevard.

North Dakota: Carlton Larson, Dickinson; David Isaak, Bismarck.

Ohio: Ken Robinson, The Plains; Timothy Wyse, Genoa; Julie Cutlip, Jeromesville; Paul Rinkes, Martins Ferry; Matthew Eayre, Wyoming; Benjamin Wright, Lima.

Oklahoma: James Marshall, III, Enid; Theodore Waller, Preston; Jennifer Carr, Fort Gibson; Nathan Hobbs, Norman.

Oregon: Katherine Stock, Sweet Home; Syra Johnson, Portland.

Pennsylvania: Faisal Chaudhry, Stroudsburg; Christopher Kramer, Schuylkill Haven.

Rhode Island: William T. Johnson III, Warwick; Alan Presel, Cranston.

South Dakota: Dan Stanton, Rapid City; Beth English, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee: Gayle Livingston, Ooltewah; Michael Everett, Memphis.

Texas: Gautam Dutta, Irving; Steve Bartels, Houston; Barry Boyett, Houston; Won B. Lee, Pflugerville.

Utah: Matt Goff, Clinton; Amanda McPeck, Ogden.

Vermont: Mike Beller, Charlotte; Maxwell X. Schnurer, Bennington.

Virginia: Derek Baxter, Fairfax; Timothy Jarrett, Newport News.

Washington: Mel Wheaton, Spokane; Eric Daume, Brush Prairie.

Wisconsin: Dan Henning, Oshkosh; Kori Krueger, Antigo.

Wyoming: Erik Babel, Saratoga; Dixie Dick, Wheatland.

[From The Muskegon (MI) Chronicle, June 19, 1990]

MUSKEGON YOUTH WINS NATIONAL CITIZEN BEE

(By Mike Magner)

WASHINGTON.—The third time in the national Citizen Bee was a charm for Jofi Joseph of Muskegon.

Joseph, 17, who graduated from Muskegon Catholic Central High School this spring, capped a three-year career in the Close Up Foundation's social studies competition Monday by winning the national title and a \$7,000 scholarship.

He compiled 143 out of a possible 150 points by correctly answering written and oral questions about American history, government, geography, economics, current events and culture. The second-place finisher, Derek Baxter of Fairfax, VA., finished with 136 points.

"It's a great feeling of relief," Joseph said after the two-day event in the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History. "I won't have to do this anymore."

Joseph won local, regional and state contests to get to Washington for the third time. He finished third in the national competition after his freshman year in 1987, he was ineligible to compete as a sophomore, and he finished fifth last year.

Errors on only two questions kept Joseph from a perfect score in Monday's competition against 15 finalists who had survived Sundays written exam when he listed one of the president's military powers as being able to commission officers. The judges decided his answer was incorrect, and Joseph's appeal was denied.

Then Joseph lost six points in the oral contest by incorrectly answering this question: "If you travel in a straight line from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Chicago, Illinois, what two states and what river at the Illinois border do you cross?"

Joseph said Colorado, Iowa and the Mississippi River. The correct answer was Nebraska, Iowa and the Mississippi River.

"Obviously, geography is not my favorite subject," he told the audience as he accepted his first-place award. He said he will use his scholarship next year at Georgetown University in international relations studies.

Joseph said his previous losses were useful this time around: "The experience is so important because you know what type of questions they'll ask."

He said he was especially strengthened by his experience last year, when he was 11

points ahead going into the oral competition, then blew the first question, worth 14 points.

"I would never have lived with myself if I had lost it in the last round," he said.

The final question to Joseph, which was good for 12 points, was to define letters of marque and reprisal and say what branch of government the Constitution empowered to grant them.

The Constitution empowered Congress to grant such letters, authorizing private ships to attack enemy vessels in wartime.

"I'm really proud of him," said Joseph's father, John Joseph, who rehabilitates houses in Muskegon. "There's always a luck factor involved, but he worked very hard."

"He's really a self-made scholar," said Pat O'Toole, assistant principal of Muskegon Catholic. Joseph asked that the school join the Citizen Bee when he registered as a freshman, O'Toole recalled.

"It really was his own initiative and his own goal," she said. "He certainly has raised the level of awareness of social studies at the school, both in teachers and students."

Joseph became the first Michigan winner of the Citizen Bee since it went national in 1985. The first bee was held in Kent County in 1981 under the sponsorship of the Grand Rapids Press. The concept was originated by Robert Clarke, a political science professor at Grand Valley State University.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INDIAN FINANCE CORPORATION ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce legislation creating the Indian Finance Corporation. The 100th Congress passed similar legislation and sent it to the White House where, unfortunately, it was rocket vetoed. I remain committed, however, to establishing this institution, one which will allow American Indian communities to break a cycle of poverty and economic stagnation.

American Indians currently suffer one of the Nation's highest unemployment rates. The unemployment rate of the largest reservation, the Navajo, is 37 percent—seven times higher than the national average. Other reservations across the country have unemployment rates exceeding 50 percent. The millions of dollars spent by the Federal Government over the past 20 years have not broken this cycle of unemployment and poverty.

Progress in overcoming the conditions of extreme poverty and its attendant social problems on reservations can only be met if we create institutions that will foster sustained economic growth over the longterm. Such institutions must enable Indian peoples to do for themselves rather than have the Government do for them. In this very important sense, the Indian Finance Corporation will foster the self-sufficiency and independence which tribes so desire.

The Indian Finance Corporation will spur economic development by furnishing the necessary capital, financial services, and technical assistance to Indian owned business enterprises and will stimulate the development of the private sector of tribal economies. I be-

lieve it will usher in a new era of growth for Indian enterprises and economies.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with all interested parties to see that the Indian Finance Corporation becomes a reality. I truly believe this is critical legislation not only for those of us who represent Indian country, but for all Members who would like to see the American Indian community share in our Nation's prosperity.

RATIONAL APPROACH TO AIDS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a recent column by Peter Kent which appeared in the Atlanta Journal. His cogent explanation of a rational approach to AIDS is worthy of every Member's consideration.

[From the Atlanta Journal July 2, 1990]
WE DIE, THEY DO NOTHING—NOTHING IS MORE UNTRUE
(By Peter Kent)

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." Protesting the federal government's response to the AIDS epidemic, the angry chants of militant AIDS activists drowned out U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan's speech to the sixth International Conference on AIDS convened in San Francisco two weeks ago.

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." Had AIDS activists listened to Dr. Sullivan, they would have heard that the Bush administration opposes Sen. Jesse Helm's legislation to prohibit AIDS-infected people from handling food.

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." Federal funding for AIDS research and treatment this year will exceed \$1.5 billion. Washington now spends more on AIDS than any other disease. Relative to its public health impact, AIDS is funded disproportionately well. In 10 years AIDS has killed 83,000 people in the United States. Heart disease kills 83,000 Americans every six weeks; cancer claims that many every nine weeks.

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." Current congressional measures call for spending between \$2.9 billion and \$4 billion more during the next five years for AIDS. Most of the money will be allocated for expanding Medicaid to people infected with AIDS who now do not qualify for benefits. The increases will cost an additional \$600 million annually. Medicaid payments for AIDS are projected to reach \$670 million this year alone.

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." While neither a cure nor a vaccine has been discovered for AIDS, scientists have not only come to understand the disease but also have developed a drug for its treatment within a remarkably short research time span. At the insistence of AIDS activists, the Federal Drug Administration waived its lengthy drug-testing process and initiated a fast-track testing procedure, speeding up the availability of any new AIDS drugs.

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." AIDS, for the most part is preventable. Infection typically requires persistent involvement in risky personal behaviors—engaging in unsafe sexual activities and sharing drug

syringes. For a behavior-induced disease, society has shown considerable compassion, providing funding for AIDS exclusively and resisting misguided attempts at AIDS discrimination. America's response to AIDS is not unblemished, but it hardly merits the hostility, resentment—and, yes, ingratitude—expressed by AIDS activists.

"Shame, shame. We die, they do nothing." Nothing is more untrue.

THE 134TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF NIKOLA TESLA

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, this week the Serbian American community celebrates the 134th anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla, a distinguished scientist and inventor.

Nikola Tesla, son of a Serbian Orthodox clergyman, was born on July 10, 1856, at Smiljan in the Lika region of what is now Yugoslavia. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 28 and 5 years later became an American citizen. He died in New York City on January 7, 1943.

Tesla's inventions radically altered the world in which we live. He invented the alternating-current motor that made universal transmission and distribution practicable. He invented modern radio technology, the bladeless turbine, and fluorescent lighting. Tesla introduced us to the fundamentals of robotics, computers, and missile science and helped pave the way for such space-age technologies as satellites, microwaves, and laser beam weapons and nuclear fusion.

Tesla had a spectacular career in research and invention. By the turn of the century his accomplishments had made the name of Tesla as world famous as that of Edison.

Tesla's outstanding contributions to our way of life deserve special recognition as well as our gratitude, and on the anniversary of his birth, it is appropriate that Congress honor this great American.

ARMY CORPS REPORT TO CONGRESS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, section 47(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 required the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to report to Congress on a proposed landfill project in Illinois.

I consider construction of the proposed project to be one of my highest priorities in Congress, and I submit for your consideration the executive summary of the Army Corps report to Congress.

The information follows:

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE IMPACT OF A
PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LANDFILL (BALEFILL)
ON THE NEWARK VALLEY AQUIFER

REPORT PURPOSE

This report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 47(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (WRDA), which states that: 1) the Secretary of the Army must provide a report to Congress on the impact of a sanitary landfill proposed to be built in Bartlett, Illinois on the Newark Valley Aquifer; 2) the Secretary of the Army shall consult with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to the impact of such landfill on the Newark Valley Aquifer; and 3) the Secretary of the Army shall consider the impact of such landfill on the ability of water from the Newark Valley Aquifer to dilute naturally occurring radium in ground water to meet the USEPA mandated standard for drinking water supply.

SYNOPSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As required by the 1988 WRDA (See Annex B—Congressional Requirements), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has:

1. Considered "the impact of such landfill on the Newark Valley Aquifer."

It has been concluded that as long as the landfill is constructed, operated, and maintained as designed, and the additional recommendations of this report are implemented, then there is virtually no risk to the Newark Valley Aquifer from the landfill (Balefill) project.

2. Consulted with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) "with respect to the impact of such landfill on the Newark Valley Aquifer."

Attachment 8 to this report summarizes the formal consultation meetings between the Corps and USEPA. Attachment 9 to this report contains copies of the correspondence indicating the consultation ended in general agreement about the conclusions and recommendations of this report.

3. Considered "the impact of such landfill * * * on the ability of water from such Aquifer to dilute for purposes of drinking water supply naturally occurring radium in groundwater."

The Corps, concluded that as long as the landfill is constructed, operated, and maintained as designed, and the additional recommendations of this report are implemented, the ability of water from the Newark Valley Aquifer to dilute radium enriched groundwater for purposes of drinking water supply will not be impacted by this project.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The sanitary landfill (known locally as the Balefill) is designed to be a multi-lined, inward gradient facility with full leachate and active gas collection systems. The Balefill would consist of six waste disposal cells which would provide solid waste disposal space for approximately 800,000 residents of northwest Cook County, Illinois for 15 to 20 years. The Balefill would be located approximately 3,000 feet east of the Newark Valley Aquifer, a major source of drinking water for the region. (See ANNEX A—Project Overview).

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Chicago District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a technical review of information provided by the project's design engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other sources. Based on this review, the Chicago District has made the following conclusions and recommendations. (Expanded discussions can be found

in ANNEX C—Technical Review and ANNEX D—Conclusions and Recommendations).

1. Findings.

a. The permeability of the recompacted till liner can meet or exceed the requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).

b. The liner system design meets or exceeds IEPA standards.

c. The applicant's plan to locate weaknesses in the in situ till by conducting one boring per acre exceeds IEPA standards.

d. The applicant has satisfactorily addressed all of the potential failure problems with the leachate collection system, except ensuring long term performance.

e. The applicant's leachate monitoring plan is in compliance with the IEPA development permit.

f. Water from the Newark Valley Aquifer can be used to dilute radium enriched groundwater for the purposes of drinking water supply.

g. There is virtually no risk to the Newark Valley Aquifer from the landfill (Balefill) project, as long as the landfill is constructed, operated, and maintained as designed.

2. Recommendations.

a. The Balefill must be properly maintained over an extended period of time (at least forty years after closure) to ensure the continued safety of the site.

b. Because of the great dependence on engineered systems to prevent groundwater contamination, and independent Quality Assurance Program should be implemented in conjunction with the applicant's Quality Control Plan during the project construction phase.

c. The Chicago District recommends that one of the following measures of protection be added to the proposed liner system:

(1). The applicant should excavate and recompact the in situ till to a depth of ten feet below the project site; or

(2). The applicant should increase the number of exploratory borings and conduct mini-pump tests (to verify the permeability of the in situ till). If sand seams are discovered in the till, the applicant must excavate and recompact the till to a depth of ten feet; or

(3). The applicant should supplement the proposed borings with mini-pump tests and a series of closely spaced inspection trenches. These inspection trenches and any identified sand layers would be filled with recompacted clay; or

(4). The applicant could supplement alternative two or three with geophysical testing or other methods such as cone penetration. The applicant would conduct borings at locations identified by the testing methods as potential sand seams and if any sand seams are discovered, the applicant must excavate and recompact the till to a depth of ten feet.

d. Although the possibility of the simultaneous failure of all engineered systems is not a realistic occurrence, the Chicago District recommends that failure scenarios and action plans to remediate these possible scenarios be developed so that they are ready for implementation if necessary.

JESS J. FRANCO, JR. P.E.,

LTC, Corps of Engineers,
District Engineer

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
RALPH G. CHADWICK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Ralph Chadwick on the completion of his term as president of the Wilmington, CA Chamber of Commerce. During his tenure, Ralph displayed an exemplary record of civic leadership. He served the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce as a member of the board of directors from 1982 until assuming the presidency, and earned the universal admiration of his fellow members for his distinctive leadership.

Ralph and his wife Gloria have owned and operated Chadwick Enterprises since 1980. Prior to opening up the present family business, Ralph served 33 years in education. He first served as an elementary and junior high school teacher, then as a teacher and department chairman of mathematics at Lynwood High School, and finally as professor of technical mathematics and associate dean of technology at Cerritos College.

In his younger years, Ralph spent his weekends serving his country at sea. A retired commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve with 33 years of service, he was also an instructor at the Naval College Prep School. He also served a stint as the commanding officer of the Reserve Surface Division at Terminal Island.

Never tiring of assuming extra community duties, Ralph still somehow finds the time after work and the chamber to be staff commodore of both the Southern California Cruiser Association and the Pacific Coast Yachting Association. He also pursues his marine interests as flotilla commander of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Ralph has given us all a true example of a life of service. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to him in honor of his years of contribution to the community.

"HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS
DAY" LEGISLATION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I, as co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, along with my 8 House colleagues on the Commission, and more than 30 Members of this body are introducing legislation which would designate August 1, 1990, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day." This legislation is identical to legislation which unanimously passed the Senate on June 29, 1990.

Since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, much has been accomplished to secure and protect the human rights of citizens in the 35 signatory countries. Although there have been periods of tension and intransigence

during the last 15 years, great progress has been made in acknowledging the value of the individual and in preserving the rights thereof.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, events in just the past few months highlight both the advances in this area and the failures that have yet to be avoided. The allowed emigration of tens of thousands of individuals from the Soviet Union stands as an example of major headway in restoring the rights of the individual. On the other hand, the violent suppression of anti-Government protesters in Romania and the continued detention of Romanian Students League leader Marian Munteanu and over 100 others stands as a reminder of the Government's blatant and regrettable disregard of the rights of Romanian citizens.

These events depict the present mix of significant, valuable progress and yet continuing failures to guarantee human rights within the 35 signatory states. In order to acknowledge the accomplishments, but also to press on toward greater improvement in this area, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring and supporting this legislation that designates August 1, 1990 and "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF BEING A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, we return to Washington today having spent the past 10 days in our districts, and among our activities I'm sure we all celebrated the 214th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4.

For most Americans, the Fourth of July is one of the most meaningful celebrations of what it means to be a citizen of the United States. But some Americans, those born in foreign countries who become citizens by their own choice through naturalization, also make their own personal declaration of independence. I'm sure most of my colleagues have spoken to newly naturalized citizens and have been deeply moved on such occasions, as I have.

I recently received a copy of remarks delivered at one such naturalization ceremony. The speaker on this occasion was Jordan W. Cowman, the senior law clerk to U.S. District Judge Joe J. Fisher of the Eastern District of Texas in Beaumont. Mr. Cowman is from Austin in my district and is a graduate of the University of Texas and the University of Texas School of Law.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Cowman's comments to my colleagues. I think they will agree that these remarks illuminate the responsibilities which come to each of us along with the rights of freedom and liberty.

REMARKS OF JORDAN W. COWMAN

My fellow Countrymen:

It is my great pleasure to address you on this important day in your life. You have just become citizens of the greatest nation in the world—The United States of America. This is an accomplishment that has no

equal. It is the fulfillment of a dream. You have made the choice to come to America, and we welcome you with open arms.

Now that you are citizens of this nation, you have a status that is respected and coveted throughout the world. As Americans, we enjoy political freedom and rights that are unprecedented in human history. In 1776, our Founding Fathers, in the Declaration of Independence, made clear that our Nation is based on the premise that all people are created equal, and have unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Toward this end, our Founding Fathers set out to form a government dedicated to these propositions. Listen to the words of the Preamble to the Constitution:

"We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Our Constitution, the Law of the Land, guarantees that we are equal before the law. The first ten Amendments to our Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights defines and guarantees a wide range of our precious rights and freedoms. For example, we have the freedom of religion, a free press, and the right to free speech. Our property cannot be taken from us without due process of law. We are protected from unreasonable searches and seizures. But the right that is the most cherished, the one above all others, is the right to pass judgment on our leaders. We must exercise this right with courage and wisdom. If our leaders do not carry out the will of the people, our will, we will vote them out of office. This is our right and our duty as Americans.

As you can see, citizenship brings with it tremendous benefits. But with those tremendous benefits come tremendous responsibilities. You have just taken an oath of allegiance to this country. But this is only the beginning.

From the inception of this Nation, Americans have had a profound sense of duty, honor, and country. We value our freedom above all else. Patrick Henry, a great American Patriot, said in his Call to Arms: "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." This is the spirit that lives within every American, and we each are charged with upholding the principles for which our Nation stands.

The greatest threat to our country is not that of foreign nations, but rather complacency in our citizens. Those of us who were fortunate enough to be born here often taken citizenship for granted. That is the reason you are in a unique situation. You each have a story, a great story, of what it took to get to America and why you chose to come here. You have that pioneer spirit which has always been the force behind America's success. Every American has that spirit within them. It needs only to be rekindled and set ablaze. I charge you now to go forward and continue the ideals of freedom, equality, liberty, and justice. For without a healthy respect and jealousy of these unique rights that are bestowed upon us as our birthright, or by choice, we will be the slaves to our government rather than the masters of our government.

Democracy works. Freedom works. America works. Our country continues working

because of strong people like yourselves who have gone through much personal sacrifice to be here today. You are the lifeblood of America. You remind us that we derive our strength from the diversity of our population. We are a melting pot, a nation of immigrants. You are the newest citizens. You are the bold, adventurous ones who followed your dreams and turned those dreams into reality. Study American History, and become good, law-abiding citizens.

As new citizens, you are entitled to share in the blessing of liberty and freedom that is sacred to us all. This is a significant occasion for all Americans. It is time for us to devote ourselves to the achievement of the aspirations of the Patriots who founded this great Nation. American citizenship is a precious privilege indeed. Exercise your rights and privileges and enjoy the benefits of American life. But do not forget that these rights and privileges have corresponding duties and obligations. You must love this Country. You must vote. You must serve on juries when called upon to do so. You must be willing to defend this Country and die for this Country.

EDWARD ORTIZ

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, New Mexico suffered a tragic loss this week with the death of Edward Ortiz, superintendent of the Santa Fe Public Schools for the past 7 years. Mr. Ortiz died Tuesday of complications during surgery at 53.

Mr. Ortiz was a native of Santa Fe and attended local schools. He began his education career as a junior high English teacher in 1959 and served as principal of that school for 5 years. He was administrative assistant to a former superintendent of schools in Santa Fe and in 1971 became assistant superintendent for personnel.

But Edward Ortiz was far more important to Santa Fe's education community than even his impressive résumé would suggest. He served as a bridge between many different cultural and other special interest groups and provided leadership in ushering in educational reforms.

Said Santa Fe school board member Michael Gross, "He was the heart and soul of Santa Fe education."

Mr. Speaker, these are perilous times for education in our country and educators with vision are too few. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting one who accomplished much in the field he loved.

SOUND BUDGET ADVICE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a column which appeared in the Atlanta Journal. Bob Akerman has very sound advice for the Presi-

dent and the Congress to consider during the budget process. His position on controlling spending and enforcing the budget is exactly right.

[From the Atlanta Journal, July 9, 1990]

**GEORGE BUSH RUNS THE RISK OF BEING
"HOOVERIZED"**

(By Robert Akerman)

I'm one of those who doesn't believe that a tax increase is the answer to the budget deficit problem, and if it ever was, it certainly isn't now. When the experts say there has been an alarming increase in projected deficits because federal revenue isn't growing as fast as predicted, that means we are either in a recession or heading for one.

And what school of economics advocates raising taxes in the face of a recession? It certainly isn't the supply-side school, nor is it the Keynesians. In fact, the last president who sought a tax increase to balance the budget in a time of declining revenue was—well, Herbert Hoover. It didn't work for him.

But George Bush now lists "tax revenue increases" as a necessity for solving a budget crisis, and the Democratic politicians and Washington pundits have been quick to trumpet that this means he has abandoned his "no new taxes" pledge.

At first, I doubted it. Democratic politicians have reasons for wanting us to think that George Bush is breaking his promise, so when the word comes out of Washington that he is doing it, it doesn't necessarily mean that he is.

I still say that before a final judgment is made, we must see what deal, if any, emerges from the budget summit. But the president's press conference explanation of his "tax revenue increases" statement certainly didn't help to dispel the impression that he has been maneuvered away from his campaign promise.

He himself said that he is "thinking anew," and implied that it would be right for him to break a promise if conditions had changed. But he hasn't yet given us a clear explanation of what has changed and what his new thoughts may be. Thinking like Herbert Hoover did is hardly "thinking anew."

If the problem is to avoid damaging spending cuts that will be imposed by the Gramm-Rudman meat-ax, the answer is what it always has been: for the president and the Congress to agree on less damaging cuts in time to avoid the Gramm-Rudman meat-ax. And surely the emerging "peace dividend" should make that easier this year than it was the last time around.

If, in the end, we emerge with a tax increase as the primary deficit reduction measure and no reforms in the budget process to prevent another one next year, then it indeed will be time for conservatives to go into opposition. And, despite what some politicians say now, the president will find that it does matter to a lot of people that he broke his promise—not to mention that he won't be very popular anyway when the recession deepens and he realizes that he has been "Hooverized."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**JERRY KAMEN, MAN OF THE
YEAR**

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my congratulations to Jerry Kamen of Mountainside, NJ, a resident of the Seventh Congressional District. He has been honored by Springfield Lodge 2093, B'nai B'rith as "Man of the Year."

Jerry Kamen's leadership and generous support of the lodge and its membership have earned him the respect and affection of his friends and the community he has served so well and unselfishly. He has been an active member of the executive board of Lodge 2093, and has been involved in membership drives, fundraising, and programming.

The Springfield Lodge is one of the most active in New Jersey, and has promoted many worthwhile causes that have helped to build the reputation of B'nai B'rith as an organization striving for racial and ethnic justice and harmony. Jerry Kamen has been at the forefront of this effort at his lodge.

He also has been active in the community. He is a past president of the Mountainside Lions Club and has been a booster of local community arts. He is active in the Cranford Dramatic Club, the Westfield Community Players, and has appeared in various musical and dramatic productions. In short, he has used his talents in a variety of ways to enrich and benefit others.

I join with the members of Springfield Lodge of B'nai B'rith in paying tribute to an outstanding citizen of Mountainside, Jerry Kamen.

AIDS PROTESTERS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, recently protesters shouted down Secretary of Health and Human Services Dr. Louis Sullivan during his speech to the AIDS Conference in San Francisco.

With thousands of people dying each year from AIDS, and many more suffering from this horrible disease, I can understand the protesters' frustration. In the past, these disruptive activities helped to focus Federal attention on AIDS and move forward our research and treatment efforts.

But, Mr. Speaker, these disruptive activities are no longer productive. They only obscure the truly important issues.

Recent Federal initiatives to combat AIDS are unprecedented in our Nation's history. We have responded more dramatically and forthrightly to AIDS than to any other public health problem.

Since 1984, Federal spending for AIDS has increased from \$61 million to several billion dollars. In fiscal year 1991, six Departments of Government will spend \$3.5 billion on AIDS.

July 11, 1990

The Public Health Service alone will spend \$1.7 billion—as much as it spends for cancer.

Mr. Speaker, AIDS activists should work responsibly with the Federal Government, rather than shouting down the very officials who are most dedicated to helping them.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JAN HALL UPON HER MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE LONG BEACH COMMUNITY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community leader and public servant who has spent the last 12 years serving the Long Beach community. Councilwoman Jan Hall will be honored on Thursday, July 12, in honor of her many community contributions. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude for all her efforts.

Since first being elected Long Beach's third city council district representative in 1978, Jan Hall has been instrumental in bringing critical funding and newly developed programs to her area and constituency. Her early accomplishments during her first term as city council member led to her reelection both in 1982 and 1986. As one of nine council members, she was responsible for drafting and directing a \$1 billion annual budget, as well as formulating the policies and duties of 5,800 employees. During her tenure on the city council, she served in many capacities. Among them included chairwoman of the city council personnel and civil service committee, elected chairwoman, city housing authority, chairwoman, transportation and infrastructure committee, and chairwoman, city council tidelands and public utilities committee. It is quite evident from her involvement that she held her job with the city council in the highest regard.

While her city council achievements are indeed long and distinguished, they are by no means all-inclusive. She has been involved with a seemingly endless list of community and civic organizations. Among some of the organizations she has been involved with are the Junior League of Long Beach, the National Association of Business Owners, Goodwill Industries, Comprehensive Child Development, Clean City Committee, Citizens Transportation Committee, and the Long Beach Housing Task Force. She has also contributed substantially to the success of the Southern California Rapid Transit District [SCRTD]. During the last decade, she has served this organization in numerous leadership roles, peaking with her presidency of the board of directors for SCRTD from 1986 to 1988.

The sheer magnitude of her involvement in the community is a testimonial to her enduring commitment to the Long Beach community and its citizenry. Not surprising, she was inducted into the Long Beach College Hall of Fame, and is an Honorary Life Member of the PTA. In addition, she was named Executive of the Year in the field of travel and transportation by the Executive magazine, and named

Most Powerful Woman in Long Beach by the Long Beach Press Telegram.

As one who has shared in the pleasure of working with Jan Hall over the years, I can attest to her significant contributions to Long Beach. Our fine city of Long Beach has many programs and services today that are the result of Jan Hall's efforts. On this occasion, and in her honor, my wife Lee joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish Jan all the best in the years to come.

COMMITMENT, CONTRIBUTION, AND COMMUNITY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, we have recently celebrated Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. Each year, we pass congressional resolutions authorizing the celebration and recognition of many cultures which comprise the mosaic of our country. Indeed, we have a rich, proud heritage in our country, melding into one great Nation.

One aspect of our country which makes it so unique is that we retain our diversity—our ethnic heritage—and we celebrate this diversity with people of other ancestries.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following remarks which were made by Commissioner Joy Cherian, of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a resident of the Eighth District of Maryland, who has encapsulated the pride, commitment, and responsibility which is felt by Asian-Pacific Americans.

[From Asian Week, May 16, 1990]

COMMITMENT, CONTRIBUTION, AND COMMUNITY

(By Dr. Joy Cherian)

Respected Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and my colleagues in government service:

It is indeed a great honor for me to be here with distinguished members of our government—I mean all of you at the U.S. Department of Justice—all of you who make the American government a living symbol of democracy in the truest meaning of that word.

A democratic form of government enriches the society through the commitment and contribution of its own people, people who exhibit commitment to the general welfare of the people through their individual and collective achievements of excellence in the workplace.

Today, by celebrating Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month, the Department of Justice is recognizing one of our greatest communities—the Asian-Pacific American community—for its members' commitment and contribution to the well-being of our great nation of immigrants.

Many people, when they hear the term "Asian-Pacific American," think of a community of newcomers to the American scene. But that impression is not accurate. If you think about it, you may recall that many of the workers who helped to build the great transcontinental railroad across America were of Chinese descent. And it is common knowledge that people of Asian-Pacific heritage in centuries past came to

America as marine merchants and as indentured servants.

Historians report that people of Asian-Pacific heritage inhabited the shores of this continent as early as 1610, when records show the ship *San Buenaventura* brought Japanese sailors. In 1763, immigrants of Filipino heritage founded Manila Village in Louisiana. In 1775, Chinese sailors who had landed in Baltimore stayed in America for good. And documents dated 1780 tell us that a man from Madras, India resided in Salem, Massachusetts at that time; several indentured servants or slaves from India were known to be living in Maryland and Pennsylvania around that same time. Asian-Pacific Americans were here, involved in the building of the new American republic from the very beginning of the era.

As an Asian-Pacific American I can take pride in the contribution of Asian-Pacific commerce to the discovery of America. You may recall from your history lessons from elementary school days that Christopher Columbus' objective was to establish a new sea route for trade with an Asian country, India. In his rush to defeat the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama, Columbus landed on the shores of this continent in 1492 and, little realizing that he had made one of history's most glorious errors, called the people here "Indians." But all of us have become beneficiaries of that innocent error of Christopher Columbus.

Four years later, in 1496, Vasco da Gama reached India. I don't need to elaborate on a history lesson you all know; I mean only to illustrate how a country in Asia inspired European navigators and ultimately played a part in the discovery of this great land of our dreams.

Some of you may or may not be so familiar with the fact that an Asian-Indian man, Mahatma Gandhi, developed a model of thought and action that was picked up by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and adapted to the circumstances in the United States to become one of the greatest civil rights movements in all of history and which led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which is enforced in part by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and also in part by the Department of Justice. We know that among Mahatma Gandhi's philosophical antecedents were Americans such as Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

It is important to realize how important Asian-Pacific influences have been in the formation of American history. But how much more important it is to consider the thousands upon thousands of Americans of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Guamanian, Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, and other Asian-Pacific ancestral groups who are making American life richer and better every day. Please join me in saluting all my fellow Americans of Asian-Pacific origin for their deep commitment and precious contribution to this land of equal opportunity.

When I speak of equal opportunity, I have to be honest with you about what I believe: that mutual respect and recognition among members of the various communities—communities such as European American, African American, Hispanic American, Asian American, Native American and other similar groups—in this nation can preserve our inherited or acquired rights of equal opportunity and American justice which all of us are enjoying today. To this purpose I want to point out that our people will not receive equal opportunity and American justice

through laws and regulations alone but most importantly through the labors of government officers—whether political appointees or career employees—who are fully committed to the elimination of discrimination under our legal system. This is the role that all of us in the U.S. government have undertaken. I believe that my position at the EEOC is not a mere job; it is a mission, a mission to protect and preserve the equal employment rights of the 250 million people of this land of hope and pride.

Allow me to end my remarks today with a quote from President George Bush which succinctly describes my own sentiments. On January 28, 1990, President Bush said, and I quote:

"Let us recommit ourselves to work for justice and the unity of our people."

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak with you.

SUPPORT THE JOHNSON-TOWNS BILL

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the United States has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy, teenage abortion, and teenage childbearing of all Western countries. These teenage parents and their babies face higher instances of infant death, low-birth weight, serious child disability, and a higher incidence of pregnancy and childbirth complications. While the pregnancy rate of unwed young mothers continues to rise, funding for Federal Government programs targeted at educating young adults and reducing incidents of teen pregnancy has dropped from \$15.7 million in 1987 to \$9.9 million in 1989—measured in 1990 dollars—a decrease of over 30 percent.

The United States is a world superpower with a Third World population program. This is once again an example of our country, our Government, falling short in its most basic obligation to its citizens. For the United States to lead all Western countries in teen pregnancy is ludicrous. For us to be 20th in infant mortality is even more ludicrous. It is a crime against our youth and must not be allowed to continue.

My distinguished colleagues, NANCY JOHNSON and ED TOWNS, have recognized the inherent folly in allowing this situation to continue. They have introduced the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Parenthood Act of 1990 to expand and restore pregnancy-related services to teenagers. I support the Johnson-Towns bill and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it as well.

ENOUGH QUESTIONS TO FILL UP THE CANAL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Abraham Lincoln said, "Let the people know the facts and the

country will be saved." Our colleague, CHARLIE RANGEL, is seeming very Lincolnesque lately.

[From the New York Daily News, July 11, 1990]

ENOUGH QUESTIONS TO FILL UP THE CANAL (By Earl Caldwell)

Go back to the American invasion of Grenada, for that's where it started. It marked the first time American troops went off to fight a war in which news reporters were denied what they always had—the right of being there.

But Grenada was just a test case. To know exactly what it means when reporters are kept out, look to Panama.

It was seven months ago that U.S. troops invaded Panama. From the start, there was no intention of letting any reporters anywhere close enough to see what was taking place. The thing that reporters know best is that nothing matches being there. When you are there, you can see, and then you know. Reporters also know that when they are kept out, it is for a specific reason.

The military, a wing of the American government, conducted the invasion of Panama. The same military also provided the news coverage through the first days of the operation. So only the military knew for sure what really took place.

The official story characterized the invasion as being a gem. It was even portrayed as being among the most successful military operations in history. But after seven months, the official story has begun to fall apart. And that hasn't happened by accident. Once the door was opened and reporters were able to get into Panama, they began to dig around and ask questions, and bit by bit another picture of what took place last December has begun to emerge.

The official story reported some 500 Panamanian deaths—civilian and military—in the invasion. Now persistent reports say that as many as 2,000 or more civilian lives were lost. The official story said that 20 pounds of cocaine were found in Gen. Manuel Noriega's bunker. It has come out that it wasn't cocaine but instead tamale flour. The official story said the Stealth bomber, a controversial piece of military hardware, performed admirably in combat. It has come out that the Stealth bomber missed targets by as much as 160 yards.

The official story was that Americans suffered 347 casualties. News reports contend that as many as 60 of those soldiers were victims of supposedly "friendly" fire. Further, those reports say that as many as nine of the 23 Americans soldiers killed were victims of American fire.

All of it raises the question: What really happened in Panama?

From the start, there had been questions. So much so that an independent commission headed by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark was organized to investigate. For a while, it was just that commission asking questions. But no more. Now, U.S. Rep. Charles Rangel (D-Harlem) has joined in asking exactly what it is the military is covering up.

"I'm running into an information void on this Panama issue," Rangel said. "The Pentagon has not responded in full to a single one of my requests for information. It is becoming clear to me that the military does not wish to deal openly with this issue." He adds, "And it is sad to say that, with a few exceptions, the press has done little or nothing to fill that void."

Rangel's criticism of the media is aimed primarily at television. Rangel has demanded military tapes of the action. For the most part, he has been refused. But he believes that television too, ought to be demanding those tapes. He says that is not happening.

Rangel has a ton of questions. He wants to know about reports of atrocities. He wants to know why the operation itself was so large. He wants to know more about what it was that compelled the invasion in the first place. He also wants to know if bombings in Panama were directed at poorer sections. In short, Rangel questions whether there was a coverup.

Rangel does not say it outright, but his questions indicate the need for a congressional inquiry. Panama reflects the new reality and the questions now are a reflection of what happens when reporters get shut out. It also explains the reason reporters fight so hard to protect what they always had, the right of being there even when those assignments were dangerous ones in war zones.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CHARLES STEVENSON IN HONOR OF HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE CITY OF WILMINGTON

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and a person I hold in the highest regard, Charles Stevenson. His years of dedication and commitment to the betterment of his community have made him a giant among his peers. I consider it an honor to tell you a little about Charles Stevenson.

Following the close of World War II, Charles Stevenson and his family moved to the city of Wilmington. Although he enjoyed the surroundings of that wonderful city, his work as a chemical engineer and process startup specialist kept him traveling quite extensively, including various assignments at Cape Canaveral and the Philippines.

After retiring from his profession, Charles Stevenson became the consummate volunteer and public servant. His successes were many and his leadership always counted on. As a member of the Banning Manor Senior Citizens Club, he produced membership rosters, printed newsletters, and videotaped several meetings for distribution to local cable companies.

When it was discovered that toxic waste sites existed in Wilmington, Charles Stevenson went to work with other volunteers to urge further environmental study of the land before commercial development was approved. Mr. Stevenson is always keeping a keen eye out for any cause of disruption to the local environment.

As evidence of his competency and diligence in community affairs, he was asked to serve as treasurer for Councilwoman Joan Flores' Wilmington Community Advisory Council and as secretary of the Wilmington San Pedro Employment and Economic Incentive Area Community Advisory Council. He further served as a member of the mayor's harbor

area mobility action committee which studied and implemented plans to improve the flow of traffic in the harbor area.

Perhaps Charles Stevenson is best known for his involvement with the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce. He has been a delegate to community meetings, served on the parade committee, and assisted the new public library in obtaining funds from the harbor area for a nautical section.

Charles Stevenson's greatest satisfaction however, comes from his volunteer efforts to maintain the Drum Barracks Civil War Museum. He has helped with the publication of newsletters, videotaping, display of artifacts, and other support activities. In addition to the Drum Barracks Civil War Museum, he is equally involved in the effort to save and restore the Camp Drum Powder Magazine, and he is treasurer of the Drum Barracks Trust Association.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Stevenson is a person who channels his efforts to those groups that truly reflect total community betterment as opposed to those groups which serve special interest groups. I take great pride in recognizing Mr. Stevenson for all his vast achievements and activities in the community. He has done a great deal to make living and working in southern California a little better. I salute Charles Stevenson and wish him and his family all the best for the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FLORIDA ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute today to the Florida Alliance for the Mentally Ill and the outstanding work they have done, and continue to do, advocating for our mentally ill loved ones.

The Florida AMI is to be commended for its recent gathering in Tallahassee of its Education and Advocacy Meeting. The members were all left energized and inspired. At the meeting, this dedicated group continued to push for equity for the mentally ill and achieving the goal of continuity of adequate care and services for them.

I would like to wish much success for the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, of which the Florida AMI is an affiliate, in their upcoming convention, this July 19-22, in Chicago. There will also be a conference on minority outreach groups, this August, in Tuskegee that has my best of wishes.

Special praise is due for Florida AMI president Joyce H. Friedman for the excellent work she has done promoting this noble cause. I am also pleased to give recognition to the fine accomplishments of First Vice President Allen F. Hodges, Second Vice President Maxene Kleier, Treasurer Janette Griffin, and Secretary Lee E. Good.

I would like to congratulate Jo Swan for being named Florida's family education specialist and wish her success in setting up

workshops and family support groups. Joanie Halberg and Steve Watts, cochairmen of the Florida Client Council deserve commendation for their laudable efforts in improving funding for case management and obtaining direct services for the dually diagnosed and unfortunately homeless.

Mr. Speaker, the Florida AMI deserves the gratitude of us all, in their selfless dedication to the mentally ill and other disadvantaged groups. For too long, the mentally ill have been wrongfully stigmatized and discriminated against by society and government. The Florida AMI is changing that. By combating the myths about mental illness, informing the public, and never giving up in advocating for our mentally ill loved ones, they have kept the spotlight on that part of our population that should never be overlooked.

IN HONOR OF NIKOLA TESLA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the birth 134 years ago today of a distinguished scientist and inventor, Nikola Tesla.

Mr. Tesla was born in 1856 in Serbia, which is now Yugoslavia, and emigrated to the United States at the age of 28. Mr. Tesla was a scientist ahead of his time because he believed that alternate electric current could provide light and power systems. Most scientists of his time rejected this idea.

Mr. Tesla remained firm in his convictions and worked with George Westinghouse to market this system. Today's electricity, of course, is provided through alternate current. Mr. Tesla's other inventions include transformers, induction coils, condensers, and incandescent lamps.

The work of Mr. Tesla has had a great impact on all our lives and I am proud to be honoring this great man today.

PHOENIX ACADEMY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to inform my fellow colleagues about the Phoenix Academy High School-Drug Rehabilitation Center. Founded by the talented and dedicated president of Phoenix House, Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal, the Phoenix Academy is an excellent example of progressive and positive advances in the treatment of narcotics abuse.

The academy combines 18 to 24 months of rehabilitation treatment with high school and, if required, special education classes. This year, Phoenix Academy will graduate 57 students, who have both completed their education and their treatment.

Dr. Rosenthal has demonstrated that there are constructive ways in which we can help our drug addicted youths. His academy combines traditional treatment with education in

an attempt to address the underlying unhappiness which originally caused the individual to abuse narcotics.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again commend Dr. Rosenthal's efforts on behalf of treating narcotics abuse, and I have submitted into the RECORD an article from the Daily News magazine—June 24, 1990—which describes more thoroughly the Phoenix Academy.

This article briefly mentions Dr. Rosenthal's fear that the United States lacks a coordinated public policy which will permit innovative effective drug treatment programs to expand and flourish. I hope that as the Congress in the future considers drug abuse packages, we will find some manner in which to encourage pioneering drug treatment efforts such as Dr. Rosenthal's Phoenix Academy.

[From the Daily News magazine, June 24, 1990]

Yesterday was Phoenix Academy's annual Graduation Day.

Seated atop 140 acres of green, rolling hillside, this sprawling, suburban Westchester County campus has the smart, clubby look of a fancy private prep school.

But this is no boarding academy for the sons and daughters of pampered privilege. Phoenix Academy is a residential high-school and drug-treatment facility operated by the Phoenix House Foundation. And the 57 members of the school's eighth graduating class—like all the rest of the 200 residents, aged 14 to 20, undergoing a recommended period of 18 to 24 months of treatment here—are recovering drug abusers.

While many of the academy's adolescent residents are white, middle-class youngsters from suburbs throughout the metropolitan area, most are poor black or Hispanic inner-city youths. All have had considerable trouble in dealing with family, prior schools and even with the law—often repeated and serious trouble; one-third were remanded into the academy's custody to avoid incarceration. And everyone—black or white, poor or middle-class, inner city-bred or suburbs-reared—have had deep, long-lasting relationships with drugs. According to school officials, some 70% of the student body had developed a strong affinity for that particularly addictive form of crystalline cocaine called crack before joining the student body; another 13% had abused marijuana and the remainder had become dependent on a cornucopia of drugs—from pills to cocaine to heroin, a phenomenon clinicians call "polyaddiction."

"These are the sickest kids" among all the millions of America's young who have been stricken by the plague of drug addiction, says Phoenix House president Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal. His agency is the nation's No. 1 private, nonprofit drug-treatment operation, with 1,400 clients, including some 300 adolescents, enrolled in treatment programs in New York and California.

Here in New York, besides the academy program with 250 beds that account for half the total number of residential spaces allotted to addicted adolescents in the state, Phoenix House runs an outpatient high school and an after-school drug-prevention program. But, Rosenthal notes, while such programs "can be beneficial for some youngsters, they're not for these kids. They've been out of control too long. Residential placement is the treatment of last resort."

The expectant faces of a representative sampling of the newest Phoenix Academy graduates are bright as the big day ap-

proaches. They are turned to the future. But behind their expressions of hope are the memories of despair that brought them to this place of last resort.

Jaquel Paige, a pretty 20-year-old, was a dropout of Manhattan's Julia Richman High, a girl enfeebled by drugs and able to read only at a sixth-grade reading level, before she entered the academy two years ago. Today, she bitterly recalls "feeling stupid because I couldn't read."

Another 20-year-old, Terence O'Connor, was a drugged-out teen, a denizen of all-night parking lots and upstate jail cells until his older brother, a Poughkeepsie cop, arrested him and worked a deal with the courts to have Terry sent here almost a year ago. Now outwardly confident and assertive, he recalls his unsuccessful attempts to check himself into other treatment programs. "Unless you have money or insurance," he says, "nobody wants to know you."

Queens' John Margies, 19, had quit school in the 10th grade and was working intermittently as an unskilled laborer until, stoned on drugs and booze, he simply stepped off the top of a 24-foot ladder to land at the academy about a year-and-a-half ago. These days, he "plays the tapes of those bad days in my head" to help him focus more clearly on his future.

Each has come a long way. But perhaps none has had any further to come to be able to mount yesterday's graduation stage than 20-year-old Charlene Jackson of Brooklyn.

These days, Charlene is a robust young woman with earnest brown eyes and an easy smile. It was not always that way, however, and her voice is soft and shy, her tone matter-of-fact, as she tells of the years of drug use that brought her to the academy.

"Back home, back where I grew up in Brownsville, I was smokin' crack, snortin' heroin," she acknowledges. "I'm a dope fiend."

Born of a father she's never met and a drug-addict mother who gave her up at birth, Charlene Jackson spent her early years shuttling among foster-care homes. At age 7, she moved in with her godmother and came to regard the woman and her husband as her "parents"; the couple's six natural children became her older "brothers" and "sisters."

But having a family does not necessarily mean a happy homelife. "My mother and father, they never had no time for me," Charlene recalls. "They was always workin'." And school, too, can prove a hollow experience. In junior high, Charlene could neither read nor do math.

"They put me in a special-ed class," she remembers, "but the kids like to make fun of you if you're in special ed. So I would just kinda react off that. I always was getting suspended for fighting." Finally, in the middle of the ninth grade, at age 16, Charlene quit going to school.

But as the luster of home and education faded for the teenager, the lure of drugs brightened. "I got started drinkin' beer and smokin' reefer when I was 12," Charlene says. "I used to hang around with an older crowd. They was usin' drugs, so one day I just picked up a pipe and smoked some crack. Then I just started gettin' high all the time."

Still, Charlene might have escaped her early flirtation with the crack pipe. Others have. Instead, she says, she was raped by one of her brothers. "That same night," she recalls, "I went out and got real drunk and

high. I came back and tried to hurt him. I used a knife on him."

Unaware of the reason behind the attack, Charlene's godmother called the police. The girl spent months in the city lockup at Rikers Island, where she claims to have continued her drug use. Back in Brooklyn, she was quickly re-arrested, when a stolen car in which she was riding was stopped by police, and sent to an upstate women's facility for another brief term.

There, Charlene received her first dose of drug counseling. The advice didn't take. "I went back to Brooklyn," she says, "and I started seein' the same people again and started gettin' high again." Haunted by the memory of the rape, "that was the only way I could feel good about myself."

In prison, however, Charlene also had discovered she was pregnant. Her son, William Tyrrell Jackson, now 3, was born in Kings County Hospital shortly after her return home. Recognizing her inability to care for the boy, the young mother gave her infant to the city Bureau of Child Welfare for foster care—as her own mother had done with her years before. "I knew a lot of people there," Charlene says. "So I gave him over to one of the case workers I knew."

The BCW case worker, now the guardian of the boy, tried to talk his mother into seeking help in overcoming her growing addiction. But Charlene, though she visited the child often, was not yet ready for help.

Meanwhile, Charlene's godmother had no more patience to spare for the girl, who took up life on the streets. "I was out there by myself," the young woman recalls. "Just me feelin' lonely. The only friend I had out there was the pipe."

That friendship was demanding, and costly. "I used to sell drugs and sell my body to get high," she says. "I robbed people, robbed their houses. One time, we robbed a truck and got \$1,000. We spent it all in a day."

Day and night, Charlene returned to the corner dealers who supplied her neighborhood to purchase fistfuls of \$10 vials of crack. "I'd buy 20 and I'd smoke 'em all in maybe two, three hours," she says. "Then, I'd go back again. I can't count how much I spent over the time I was gettin' high. I used to smoke all day, every day. Maybe once a week I got to go to sleep."

Heroin, either snorted or mixed with crack-cocaine in a pipe—called "space-basing" on the street—became Charlene's sleeping pill. "When you come down off crack," she explains, "you get depressed, or you want more. When you come down off space-base, the dope is the last thing that comes down and you get sleepy. I got hooked on that, too."

There were the other, more sudden dangers on the street as well. "I seen one of my girlfriends shot by a dealer," Charlene says. "We went to her house and she was lying on the bed. She was dead."

Charlene, too, had her brushes with death. Often, with nothing else to exchange for the crack she craved, she would offer her body to dealers in return for vials of the drug. "We used to go around the neighborhood, y'know, and just get into cars," she says. On one occasion, "I met this crazy guy and he put a gun to my head in the back seat of a car and made me do things I didn't want to."

Fear now bore down on a young mind and body already overburdened by nonstop drug use, by lack of food and sleep. "I just got tired of goin' around hungry," the young

woman says. Sickly, weighing 90 pounds—only slightly more than half her current weight—after a year on her own, Charlene Jackson finally was ready to accept a way out of her predicament. "It was my godmother who told me about Phoenix House," says Charlene. "She's active in the community and she'd heard about the program. So one day, I couldn't take it no more and I just came in."

About 3,000 youngsters have "just come in" since the academy's opening in 1981, says Phoenix House chief Rosenthal. But, he notes, the agency wasn't originally founded to care for them.

The academy program is an evolution of the "therapeutic community" that, with methadone maintenance, has in recent years become one of the mainstays of treatment "modalities" nationwide, explains Rosenthal. However, he adds, the original community idea was aimed at the adult heroin-abusing population of the late-1960s.

In the mid-1970s and early '80s, "we began to see many other drugs being abused, and the age of onset took a sharp drop. More adolescents, more youngsters from middle-class homes began coming in," Rosenthal says. "The academy model was developed to focus on the educational and family needs of these kids. Youngsters deeply involved in drugs have deficits in these areas, and it's very important to address them as well as the problems of abuse."

Treatment at the academy blends family counseling and group-encounter therapy, intended to modify the behavior that led to the adolescent's addiction, with classroom work and vocational planning to prepare the youngster for a return to the outside world. "We provide them with everything they'll need to lead normal, productive lives later on," says Glenn Nichols, managing director of the academy. "Therapy, education and discipline."

A 60-day orientation period prepares newcomers for this unfamiliar regime, an introduction that very often scares away those youngsters not serious about rehabilitating themselves. On average, officials estimate, 40% of new arrivals drop out during the initial stages of the program. And the dropouts continue: Another 30% depart without completing treatment. Of the seven out of 10 who quit, however, one will return to try again.

The new residents are assigned to groups, which meet for two-hour sessions three nights, and given work assignments around the facility, Nichols says. "They also go to class full-time, and there are study sessions for those who need them."

Such treatment does not come cheap—roughly \$47 a day per adolescent. Funding for the 18-person teaching staff—New York City certified high-school teachers—and a three-member administrative and support staff is provided by the city Board of Education. Various federal and state substance-abuse and social agencies, with Phoenix House's private and corporate grants, support all other academy operations and its 31-member clinical staff.

But Rosenthal does not see money as the chief problem facing the drug-treatment community. "The real problem," he stresses, "is the lack of a coordinated public policy that will allow us to expand our programs, to build new facilities. We have fewer than 5,000 beds in the state, and only 500 for adolescents." At the federal and state level, he says, "there is nothing on the horizon."

Though high school now is behind them, none of the new graduates are packing to

leave the academy. Terence O'Connor and John Margies are hoping to go on to college but have not completed primary treatment. Jaquel Paige and Charlene Jackson, the most senior of the quartet, both are in the final phase of treatment; Charlene is preparing to depart later this summer.

During her 26 months at the academy, she has undergone more than 600 hours of group therapy and hours more in counseling. She has remained drug- and alcohol-free. In addition, she has earned a state Individual Education Plan diploma—one issued to special-education students who successfully complete an individualized curriculum. "A lot of our students are severely learning disabled," explains Nathalie McFarlane, the academy's principal. "Whether it's a result of their drug use or something else, we don't know. But our goal for these individuals is to take them as far as they can go, to turn their interests into work skills. The IEP diploma opens doors for them."

Her education complete, Charlene is concentrating on the first job of her life, working in a nearby McDonald's. Newly promoted to crew chief, a position that pays \$7 an hour, she already has saved almost \$1,000—roughly half the amount she and her Phoenix Academy counselors figure she'll need for a deposit on an apartment and other expenses when she leaves the institution.

"We call this final phase of the treatment process 'reentry,'" notes Nichols. "It's a slow process," he explains. "The resident is gradually reacclimated to the outside world. There are trips to restaurants and shows, that kind of thing. The youngster 'works out'—takes on full-time employment in the local community—but returns to the institution at night. That way, he can work through problems that crop up in everyday life and still have a supportive environment."

How well Charlene and her fellows will fare beyond the academy's walls is anybody's guess. According to a distillation from records by agency officials 33 of 100 residents who entered the program between 18 and 20 months ago will achieve total success—"No drugs, no criminal activity and steadily employed between three and five years after completion," explains spokesman Chris Policano—and another 48 will successfully meet one or more of these criteria. "We consider that for the remaining 19, treatment was a failure," Policano adds.

And an overview of the past 15 years of research into the outcome of drug treatment backs up the Phoenix House 5-to-1 success estimate. Entitled "Treatment Works" and published last March by the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, the report stresses that fewer than one out of every five patients who undergo treatment returns to regular use of drugs, except marijuana, within three to five years while instances of criminal behavior fall drastically—to between a third and a half of pretreatment levels—during that same period.

Charlene, meanwhile, is confident she has conquered addiction. "I feel my chances are good," she says. "If I use the tools I learned here and use them the right way, I'll make it. There's no reason I shouldn't."

CELEBRATING THE 134TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SCIENTIST-INVENTOR NIKOLA TESLA

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that as chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary scientist, inventor, and patriot. Nikola Tesla, son of a Serbian Orthodox clergyman, emigrated to the United States at the age of 28 and proceeded to revolutionize electromagnetic technology and pave the way for many of our modern machines and techniques such as robotics, computers, satellites, and microwaves.

Born on July 10, 1856 in the Smiljan, Lika region of what is now Yugoslavia, he came to this country and in 1889 he became an American citizen. This, as he often told friends, he valued more than any of the scientific honors to come to him. Honorary degrees he tossed into drawers, but his certificate of naturalization was always kept in his safe. He died in New York City on January 7, 1943, but yesterday, July 10, marked the 134th anniversary of his birth, so I take this opportunity to remember a lifetime of accomplishments and scientific advancements which have led us to many of the programs I now oversee on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

Nikola Tesla was one of the most extraordinary of scientists, almost supernaturally gifted, erratic, and flamboyant, he was and remains a hero and mentor to many of the 20th century's most famous scientists. At this point I will submit for the RECORD a copy of a brief biography from the Encyclopedia Americana which outlines Mr. Tesla's awesome accomplishments:

Tesla, Nikola (1856-1943), Yugoslav-American inventor, who pioneered in radio and invented the alternating-current motor and system that made the universal transmission and distribution of electricity practicable. He was born in Smiljan, Croatia, on July 10, 1856. His father was a clergyman of the Serbian Orthodox Church and his mother an expert needleworker and an inventor of home implements. Tesla received a technical training at the polytechnic school in Graz and the University of Prague. In 1881 he began work for the newly founded telephone company in Budapest, and in late 1882 he joined the Continental Edison Company in Paris.

Unable to interest European engineers in a new alternating-current motor he had conceived, Tesla went to the United States in 1884. For nearly a year he redesigned dynamos for Thomas Edison in New York City. Establishing his own laboratory in 1887, he began a spectacular career of research and invention. He became a U.S. citizen in 1891. By the turn of the century his accomplishments had made the name of Tesla as world famous as that of Edison.

Electric Power Transmission: Tesla's first and probably greatest achievement was his discovery of the rotating magnetic field (a magnetic whirlwind produced in a motor winding by the interaction of two or more alternating currents) and his brilliant adap-

tation of it to his induction motor and polyphase system for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power (see electric motors—Alternating-Current Motors). The combination of this motor and his system (patented 1888-1896) provided the first practical means for generating large quantities of electricity of a single kind in one place and transmitting it economically over long distances for use at another place. It made possible the original large-scale harnessing of Niagara Falls (1895-1903) and furnished the key that soon changed the era of local electric lighting in large cities to one of electric light and power wherever needed.

Today practically all the electricity used in the world is generated and transmitted by means of the 3-phase form of the Tesla polyphase system and is turned back into mechanical power by updated models of 3-phase and split-phase motors originally covered by his patents.

Tesla Cell: Hoping to develop a light more efficient than the incandescent lamp, Tesla began researches with alternating currents of high frequency and high potential in 1889. At first he produced these currents with high-frequency alternators of his own design. Desiring still higher voltages, he invented the "Tesla coil" (1891), an air-core transformer that had its primary and secondary tuned to resonance. For operation on these high voltages, he created many gas-filled, phosphor-coated, tubular lights without filaments—prototypes of modern neon and fluorescent lights. While investigating currents from his coil, Tesla also made pioneer contributions to the then unborn fields of high-frequency induction heating, diathermy, and radio. One of his discoveries was that alternating current at tremendous high voltage could be harmless if the frequency were high enough.

Tesla's lectures in America and Europe (1891-1893) aroused widespread interest in currents of high frequency and potential. They became known as "Tesla currents," and by 1900 probably every university laboratory in the world had acquired a Tesla coil to demonstrate them.

Radio and Wireless Power: Tesla predicted wireless communication (1893) and devised basic circuits and apparatus that were later adapted by himself and others for actual wireless transmission. At Colorado Springs (1899-1900) he built the largest Tesla coil ever constructed—a 12-million-volt machine that gave sparks up to 135 feet long—in an attempt, partially successful, to send electric power without wires. As early as 1900, Tesla proposed a "world wireless" plant that would send not only ordinary messages but many other services. These included facsimiles of pictures and a program of time, weather, and other reports that was later introduced as "broadcasting." In 1898, anticipating radio-guided missiles and aircraft, Tesla developed torpedoes and ships guided by radio, and in 1917 he accurately forecast radar.

Honors: Among many honors, Tesla received degrees from Columbia and Yale Universities, the Elliott Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute, and the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In 1956, as part of international commemorations of the centennial of his birth, the term "tesla" (T) was adopted as the unit of magnetic flux density in the mksa system (See MAGNET AND MAGNETISM). He died in New York City on Jan. 7, 1943.—KENNETH M. SWEZEY, Author of "Nikola Tesla," in "Science."

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues here in the House join me in honoring this man who contributed so much knowledge to our Nation and to the world. Nikola Tesla's 700 inventions radically altered and continue to influence the world in which we live. It is only fitting that we honor him here in the U.S. Congress on this the 134th anniversary of his birth.

THE GREAT FRENCH FRY WAR II

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, the Berlin Wall has been torn down. McDonald's is selling hamburgers in Moscow. Even Albania has begun to open its doors to emigration. But, alas, American potatoes are still frozen out of the Canadian market.

That's right, Mr. Speaker. Our good friends to the north are erecting walls here in the West while walls in the Eastern bloc countries continue to fall. Maybe it has something to do with the Meech Lake accords, Mr. Speaker. After all, the problem is with "french fries." Perhaps if we called them "english fries," there wouldn't be a problem.

Mr. Speaker, this is no laughing matter. The United States Trade Representative believes that the manner in which the Canadian Government is treating processed agricultural products, such as french fries, is a clear violation of the Free Trade Agreement and GATT. The Canadian Government may view this issue as small potatoes, but to those American farmers and food processors who look for equity and fairness from the Canadian Government and good faith compliance on their treaty obligations with the United States, it is a serious matter.

TRIBUTE TO MS. HELEN WAUGH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated individual, Ms. Helen Waugh, former treasurer of Casco Township, MI. Ms. Waugh has retired as treasurer after 31 years of dedicated service.

What began as a part-time endeavor, turned into a 31-year career. Ms. Waugh claims that when she began her career in 1959, the job wasn't much of a challenge. As times changed the challenge grew, as she became responsible for a budget of over \$2 million. In fact, Ms. Waugh remained on the job a couple of months longer than expected to make sure an audit didn't leave any loose ends. That audit received an A plus from the auditor.

Now, after 31 years of never losing an election, a feat few can match, Ms. Waugh looks forward to totally different things. She will travel to California and Washington to visit her children and grandchildren, spend more time

with longtime friends in her seniors group and play cards and enjoy potluck lunches.

I commend Ms. Waugh on her 31 years of dedicated public service. She will long be remembered as a true friend of our community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. SALVATORE FAVAZZA

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. Salvatore Favazza on the first anniversary of his passing. Dr. Favazza was a consular official with the Italian Foreign Ministry posted in Detroit, MI.

Dr. Favazza was a native of Italy, where he was born on December 19, 1933 in the city of Terrasini. Dr. Favazza received his education at the Giovanni Meli Institute at the University of Palermo where he was awarded the bachelor's degree in law.

After completing his military service Dr. Favazza returned to his native Sicily to begin a distinguished career in journalism. During these years Dr. Favazza was both a journalist and publicist with an array of regional and national newspapers, as well as with Italian radio and television.

From journalism Dr. Favazza entered the field of international affairs as an assistant to the vice-consul of Liberia in Palermo, Italy. In 1966, he became a member of the Italian Foreign Ministry and was assigned to the Italian consulate in St. Gallen, Switzerland. In 1977, at his request, he was assigned by the foreign ministry to the consulate in Detroit, MI. With this assignment Dr. Favazza was elevated to the rank of chancellor in the Italian Foreign Service.

Upon arriving in Detroit, Dr. Favazza was made the director of the consulate's administrative section. The area that received Dr. Favazza's greatest dedication and affection was immigration and Italian immigrants in the United States. Dr. Favazza established himself as a liaison with over 200 Italian-American organizations in the Detroit consulate's jurisdiction, which encompasses the States of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

In this capacity Dr. Favazza was able to coordinate activities that allowed these Italian-American organizations, and other interested individuals, to develop ties with Italy that enabled them to cultivate their heritage. Through these activities various cultural exchanges occurred to include the presentation of Italian theater, choral, and cultural groups.

It was through the inspiration and initiative of Dr. Favazza that a monument was dedicated to the faith and labor of these immigrants in both Terrasini, Italy and in her sister city of Warren, MI. An example of Dr. Favazza's accomplishments was the founding of the International Committee of Sicilian Associations in 1985. This association has been a key in furthering the efforts of Italians from Sicily in continuing to keep ties with their land of origin.

Because of these efforts Dr. Favazza was fondly known as the friend of the immigrants.

Through both his efforts as a consular official and his work with Americans of Italian descent Dr. Favazza has immeasurably furthered the relationship between the great nations of the United States of America and Italy.

The great passion and spirit of devotion that Dr. Favazza displayed has been sorely missed. In an effort to show a modicum of thanks the Italian-American Cultural Society of Warren, MI along with the International Committee of Sicilian Associations and the Terrasini Club will unveil a memorial bust of Dr. Favazza at the Italian Cultural and Community Center on July 14, 1990.

LYME DISEASE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACT OF 1990

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, as the Member of Congress representing the area with the most reported cases of Lyme disease in the country, I rise today to introduce the Lyme Disease Research and Education Act of 1990. Senator JOSEPH LIEBERMAN of Connecticut is introducing identical legislation in the Senate. I appreciate this opportunity to provide my colleagues with some background on Lyme disease, and why I believe that this legislation is worthy of their attention and full support.

First identified in Lyme, CT, in 1975, Lyme disease has become the most common tick-borne disease and one of the fastest spreading infectious diseases in the United States. If treated early, the disease can be cured by antibiotic therapy. However, early diagnosis is often very difficult because of the disease's resemblance to the flu, arthritis, and ringworm. Without early treatment, Lyme disease can cause severe arthritis, heart disease, or neurologic complications. Later effects, often occurring months or years after the initial onset of the disease, include destructive arthritis and chronic neurologic disease.

Many people never even know that they have been bitten by this tick because it is so small. The tick which spreads this disease is the size of a comma in newsprint. The parasite can attach itself, feed, detach itself to go and lay its eggs all without the host's knowledge. Moreover, a person might not develop the telltale rash at the site of the tick bite, leaving the person clueless as to the cause of his or her ailment. Without the characteristic rash, doctors may have difficulty diagnosing Lyme disease. Standard blood tests often do not reveal the presence of the spirochete.

Although originally thought to be exclusively a regional problem of the coastal Northeast, Lyme disease is spreading rapidly to all areas of the country. In fact, since 1982, more than 21,000 cases of Lyme disease have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] from 45 States. In 1989 alone, 7,400 new cases were reported to the CDC. However, because diagnosis is difficult and public awareness about the disease is limited, it is estimated that thousands of cases have gone undiagnosed, unreported, and—worse yet—untreated.

New York State, which has been hardest hit by Lyme disease, reported approximately 40 percent of the Nation's Lyme disease cases to the CDC. My congressional district encompasses about two-thirds of Suffolk County, Long Island which by Federal and State statistics is the most endemic area of Lyme disease in the country. Suffolk County alone reported over 1,000 cases or about 20 percent of the Nation's total. The Lyme-carrying tick lives in grasses along the shore, in fields, and at the edge of woodlands. Many people on eastern Long Island have expressed concern about going to the beach, taking a walk in the woods, or sitting in their own backyards for fear of getting this debilitating disease. In some areas of my district, it is believed that most of the ticks carry the spirochete that causes the bacterial infection. Therefore, being bitten by a tick means almost certainty of getting Lyme disease. Dragging for ticks and blood testing of residents will occur this fall to determine the infestation and the actual incidence of Lyme disease on eastern Long Island. Similar research will be conducted in Westchester County.

Last year, Congress appropriated a total of \$7.6 million for fiscal year 1990, \$5 million to the National Institutes of Health, and \$2.6 million to the Centers for Disease Control. Although the CDC received \$2.6 million in Lyme disease funds, only \$500,000 was available nationwide in contracts and grants. The rest will be used by the CDC internally. Despite the research on Lyme disease already done, there are still many unanswered questions. Additional Federal funds are needed for a specific blood test to isolate and accurately identify the Lyme disease spirochete and a vaccine to prevent people living in endemic areas from contracting this disease. Effective new treatments are needed to stop the reoccurrence of Lyme disease within patients and to find a cure for advanced Lyme disease. We also need to find ways to break the life cycle of the tick. Surveillance, statistical reporting, and improved control methods are needed to limit the spread of Lyme disease and halt the suffering it brings.

I have introduced the Lyme Disease Research and Education Act to ensure that there will be greater funding available next year and that hyperendemic areas, many of which have developed an expertise in this type of research, will be able to participate and contribute to the Federal efforts to combat this problem. This legislation would provide an increase of \$3 million for fiscal year 1991 for Lyme disease efforts of the CDC, bringing the CDC's total allotment for Lyme disease up to \$5.6 million. My bill would specify that half of the CDC's Lyme disease funds go to competitive grants with preference given to those areas with more than 250 reported cases of Lyme disease. In addition, it would require that a quarter of the extramural grants be made available for education to government agencies or not-for-profit institutions whose primary purpose is to promote Lyme disease education nationwide.

Senator LIEBERMAN and I have also introduced legislation to designate the week of July 22 through 29 as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week." As early treatment of Lyme dis-

ease is the key to warding off its worst effects, and as there is currently no vaccine for Lyme disease, the best defense we have against it is prevention. Prevention depends upon public awareness. This is why I hope that my colleagues will join me in bringing this disease to the attention of the American public and support funding for research on Lyme disease.

H.R. 5240, THE SUMMER SCIENCE ACADEMY ACT OF 1990

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Summer Science Academy Act of 1990, H.R. 5240. This measure represents one of many measures needed to address the severe underrepresentation of minorities and women in the science, math, and engineering fields.

The challenges facing our country in the next century are complex and pernicious. The foundation of our economy has shifted from nuts and bolts manufacturing to high-technology. This trend, in part, has been accelerated by a strong, competitive global economy and has brought intense pressures on American productivity. Consider, for example, that the United States has become the world's largest debtor nation, incurring substantial trade deficits and growing increasingly dependent on foreign capital to finance domestic programs.

Following World War II, American businesses dominated world markets. Today, only one-third of the world's top businesses are American. Six years ago, the two largest banks in the world were American. Today, not a single U.S. bank ranks in the top five.

As our Nation attempts to address this changing economic climate, we see that the face of our Nation is changing. A larger share of our Nation is minority, and the numbers are growing. In a 1987 report titled, "Workforce 2000," the Department of Labor estimates that nonwhites will make up almost one-third of the new entrants into the labor force between now and the year 2000, twice their current share of the work force. The Department notes that: "Although this large share of a more slowly growing work force might be expected to improve the opportunities for these workers, the concentration of blacks in declining central cities and slowing growing occupations makes this sanguine outlook doubtful." By the last quarter of the 21st century, as a result of immigration and differing birth rates, Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that minorities, in fact, will be the majority.

While much of the pool of talent for new scientists and engineers is comprised of minority persons, this is the very group which has not had an opportunity to prepare for the scientific and technological demands facing our Nation.

Currently, blacks comprise only 2 percent of all employed scientists and engineers, even though they are 12 percent of the general population. They earn 5 percent of the baccalaureates and 1 percent of the Ph.D.'s in sci-

ence and engineering. In 1988 only 47 blacks Americans earned Ph.D.'s; only 15 earned Ph.D.'s in engineering. Similarly, Hispanics, our Nation's fastest growing minority group, comprise 9 percent of the population, but account for only 2 percent of all employed scientists and engineers. They hold 3 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 2 percent of all Ph.D.'s in science and engineering.

Our future national economic growth is dependent on our being able to correct the shortage of labor resulting from the large pool of innercity youth who are not acquiring the basic skills of reading, writing and mathematics. The issue is no longer just a matter of equity, it is a matter of economic necessity as well.

In a report released in December 1989, "Changing America: The New Face of Science and Engineering," it is noted that:

It is time for action * * * many * * * studies have detailed the looming crisis in the science and engineering work force. America faces a shortfall of scientists and engineers by the year 2000. We can meet these shortfalls only by utilizing all our talent, especially those traditionally underrepresented in science and engineering—women, minorities and people with disabilities. Without this kind of world-class science and technical excellence, America's competitive prospects dim.

The legislation I am introducing today addresses this looming crisis. It will contribute significantly to the recruitment of minorities and women in the high-technology, and engineering fields.

Specifically, the bill directs the National Science Foundation to provide grants for the establishment of at least 20 summer science academies for the training of talented economically disadvantaged, minority students in the areas of math, science, engineering design and communications. Each academy will provide 8 weeks of intensive instruction to 50 students in each of the grades 7 through 12. The students will return to the academy each summer until completion of their 12th grade academy term. The cost to run the summer science academies is a modest \$2 million in fiscal year 1991. Over a 5-year period, total costs will be about \$26 million.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that this measure will contribute greatly to exposing hundreds of disadvantaged children to educational concepts and experiences to which they otherwise might not be exposed. By taking these steps, we will strengthen the foundation upon which the future of our Nation rests. Equity and economic necessity are now part of the same equation. By opening the doors of opportunity for these youth, we prevent the doors of a socioeconomic crisis from slamming in our face.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I also would like to acknowledge and commend Dr. Shirley McBay, dean of student affairs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Shirley Malcolm, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS], and the Carnegie Foundation for their efforts in addressing this issue. The idea for the summer academies was first published in the "Quality Education for Minorities" report. These individuals, with the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, helped turn this seed of an idea into leg-

islation. I look forward to working with them, and my colleague from Ohio, Senator JOHN GLENN, in getting this measure enacted into law. Senator GLENN has introduced a similar bill in the Senate.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH UNIT COORDINATORS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, permit me to take this opportunity today to commend and congratulate Ms. Dorothy Barnum, President of the Mid-Hudson Chapter of the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators of my congressional district, for her effort to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators, the 10th anniversary of the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators, and the first anniversary of the Mid-Hudson Chapter.

Since World War II, health unit coordinators have made great strides in their field and have expanded their responsibilities, and are recognized today as a vital component of daily hospital operations. The National Association of Health Unit Coordinators offers a number of educational and certification programs which afford their members the opportunity to climb the career ladder. Through these programs health unit coordinators share their skills and expertise, while advancing their knowledge of the new technology in the health care field. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators are to be commended for their pursuit of excellence and their dedication to professionalism in health care occupations.

Accordingly, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me today in congratulating the members of the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators as they celebrate their founding on August 23, 1990.

PENNSYLVANIA STUDENTS SELECTED FOR TRIP TO GERMANY

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate five students from my 23d Congressional District in Pennsylvania on their selection for the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program [CBYX]. Jila Bakker, Karen Kearney, Jamie Peck, Penny Buterbaugh, and Bridgette Crawford will be traveling to Germany this fall to participate in the CBYX Program, spending an academic year in Germany on a full scholarship sponsored by this body.

The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program gives students the opportunity to

spend 9 months in Germany to either study in an academic setting, to prepare for university, or work in a professional setting to receive practical training. CBYX has been in existence since 1983, and has enabled more than 2,200 Americans to study in Germany.

While CBYX has certainly been a great success since its inception, now more than ever in a ideal time for students to be studying in Germany. The historic changes occurring with the unification of the two Germanys will certainly make their experiences a life long memory. As the Berlin Wall continues to fall away, and the spread of democracy metamorphoses the Iron Curtain into an open door, these students will witness first hand not only the rebuilding of Germany, but also monumental changes in Eastern Europe.

Exchange programs such as CBYX are critical if we are to build an understanding between countries of our evergrowing, interdependent world. We are facing a world in which parity among nations is becoming the rule, and the notion of superpowers determining world events is becoming less of a reality. We need, and should continue to support, exchange programs in order to build the understanding which is vital for international cooperation.

Again Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these students on their selection for the program, and wish them a safe journey and an informative experience.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PREMIER INDUSTRIAL CORP.

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Premier Industrial Corp. on the 50th anniversary of its founding. It gives me great pride to know that this Cleveland business has been so successful in the past and that it is well prepared for the future.

Premier was founded by Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel on August 1, 1940. Begun as an automotive parts distributor, Premier has expanded and grown over the years and has reached the status of an international publicly held company.

That Premier has been so successful is due to its commitment to three core values. First, Premier is known for the great amount of respect it shows to the individual; the people at Premier treat others as they would want to be treated themselves. Premier is also renowned for its superior customer service. Finally, Premier's pursuit of excellence has made it successful in the past and will enable it to compete and succeed in the future.

In addition, the management and staff of Premier have a strong sense of corporate and social responsibility. Combined with the core values, this philosophy reflects the ethical commitment that underlies all of their actions.

I would also like to congratulate Premier's owners, the Mandel family. The Mandels have demonstrated civic leadership and a vision that has made Premier part of the backbone of the Cleveland economy. Their civic commit-

ment has manifested itself in the establishment of the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences at Case Western University.

So congratulations Premier Industrial Corp. You certainly should be proud of your past and you are well prepared for your future.

ROBERT NOYCE NATIONAL MATH AND SCIENCE TEACHERS CORPS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Robert Noyce National Math and Science Teachers Corps Act of 1990.

I believe this legislation will be a critical step towards making America more competitive in the 21st century. Our Nation's greatest resource is our children's minds. We must take immediate and urgent action to ensure them the best education possible.

If we are going to enhance our economic productivity and guarantee the technological literacy of our workforce, we must provide our students with adequate levels of technical abilities during their elementary and secondary schooling.

Sadly, the overall performance of U.S. schools and students in math and science has been declining sharply over the last decade. The statistics are startling:

—Students in the United States consistently score below their counterparts in other developed nations on comparative math and science tests;

—The average amount of time allotted to science instruction in U.S. elementary schools is 15 minutes per day;

—In 1986, nearly one-third of American high school students were being taught science and mathematics by teachers not qualified to teach such courses.

My bill is designed to address this serious crisis by increasing the number of math and science teachers in our Nation's disadvantaged schools.

In exchange for a full year scholarship, the student will agree to teach math or science at a chapter 1 elementary or secondary school for 2 years.

The bill will serve the dual purpose of encouraging more students to study math and science, while increasing the number of teachers in our disadvantaged schools.

The legislation is named in honor of Robert Noyce, the coinventor of the integrated circuit and the founder of Sematech, who died recently. In addition to being the Thomas Edison of the 20th century, Bob was passionate about the education of underprivileged children.

It is my hope that this legislation will inspire and guide the next generation of Bob Noyce's, who will lead America into the information revolution of the coming century.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Robert Noyce National Math and Science Teachers Corps Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) in order to enhance our Nation's economic productivity, and increase employment opportunities for Americans, the Nation must ensure that students are provided with at least minimal levels of technical literacy during their elementary and secondary schooling;

(2) well-prepared teachers are needed to provide United States students the science and mathematics education they need;

(3) in 1986, nearly one-third of American high school students were being taught science and mathematics courses by teachers not qualified to teach such courses;

(4) teacher salaries are such that students who display talent in technological disciplines do not pursue careers in teaching;

(5) a declining number of students are choosing science and mathematics as fields of study at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, indicating that the number of graduates qualified to teach in such fields of study is also declining;

(6) minorities and women comprise a growing proportion of the American workforce and such individuals are needed to address shortages of science and mathematics teachers; and

(7) the Federal Government has both the responsibility and the means to provide support to teachers to enable teachers to improve their qualifications to teach science and mathematics, and to encourage more persons to teach science and mathematics in elementary and secondary schools.

SEC. 3. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to annually award scholarships to individuals to assist such individuals in obtaining a teaching degree.

(b) AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.—Each scholarship awarded under this Act in any fiscal year may not exceed the lesser of—

(1) the cost of tuition, board, and fees for such fiscal year; or

(2) \$9,000.

(c) NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS.—(1) The Secretary shall award not more than 5,000 scholarships under this Act in each fiscal year.

(2) The Secretary shall award not more than 4 scholarships under this Act to any 1 individual for undergraduate study.

(3) The Secretary shall award not more than 2 scholarships under this Act to any 1 individual for graduate study.

(d) USE AT ANY INSTITUTION PERMITTED.—Each individual awarded a scholarship under this Act shall use such scholarship to attend any institution of higher education.

SEC. 4. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A student shall be eligible to receive a scholarship under this Act if such individual is a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident alien.

(c) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—Each individual awarded a scholarship under this Act shall continue to receive scholarship payments under this Act only during such time as the Secretary finds that such student is—

(1) enrolled as a full-time student in an institution of higher education;

(2) pursuing a course of study approved by the Secretary; and

(3) maintaining satisfactory progress as determined by the institution of higher education which the individual is attending.

SEC. 5. APPLICATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Each individual desiring a scholarship under this Act shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require. Each such application shall—

(1) describe the course of study the student will pursue;

(2) describe the cost of attendance for which a scholarship is sought; and

(3) contain such other assurances as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. AGREEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Each individual awarded a scholarship under this Act shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each agreement described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) provide assurances that the individual will, within 2 years of completing such individual's course of study, teach science or mathematics, in an elementary or secondary school that is eligible for assistance under section 1006 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, for a period of not less than 2 years for each fiscal year such individual received a scholarship under this Act;

(2) provide assurances that the individual will repay to the Secretary all or a portion of the scholarship awarded by the Secretary under this Act in the event that the conditions of paragraph (1) are not complied with; and

(3) set forth procedures under which an individual who teaches for less than the 2-year period required under paragraph (1) will repay the scholarship awarded under this Act to the Secretary according to a schedule established by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1991 and each succeeding fiscal year thereafter to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "Director" means The Director of the National Science Foundation;

(2) the term "institution of higher education" has the same meaning given such term in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(3) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHRIS HOLDER'S ELECTION TO PRESIDENT OF KEY CLUB INTERNATIONAL

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments of Natchez, MS, Chris Holder. A Trinity Episcopal Day School Key Club member, Chris is the first Natchez student to be elected to the honorable position of the international president of Key Club International.

The largest high school youth service organization in America, the Kiwanis Club supports youth and their ambitions through opportunities in clubs such as the Key Club. Chris'

impact as president of this organization is an example of success followed by commitment and hard work. Recognized at the international convention in Washington, DC, hosted by 2,300 members from 26 countries, Chris' example will always be a source of pride for the people of Natchez, MS.

At age 16, Chris continues Natchez, MS, tradition of excellence in youth leadership. Serving as the president of Key Club International, Chris not only makes an impact on the organization's sponsor, the Kiwanis Club, but provides an example of strong ambition and success to youth at home and throughout the United States.

WORLD POPULATION DAY

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today, July 11, 1990 is World Population Day. This day commemorates the day when the Earth's population reached the 5 billion mark, on July 11, 1987. We must act on the grave threat posed by the population explosion by stabilizing world population before it more than doubles.

The time has come for humankind to recognize that the Earth's resources will not expand at our command and to confront the problem of uncontrolled population growth. Uncontrolled population growth is an underlying component of many of the major environmental problems inundating the globe, including water shortages, global warming, toxic waste, soil erosion, desertification and forest destruction.

This year, even with the significant gains that have been made in decreasing fertility rates around the world, total population growth is reaching or even exceeding the highest growth rates projected by the United Nations Population Fund. World population at current rates will double in the next 40 years. Africa alone is burdened with 1 million more people to feed every 3 weeks, yet we can not even feed, clothe, and house the 5.3 billion people that inhabit the Earth today.

First, we must realize that in many places on the Earth we have already reached the environmental carrying capacity that our natural resources can sustain. Next, we must recognize that in many areas, population growth in excess of economic growth is halting or even reversing development gains, creating poverty and destroying human lives as well as the environment. Even in areas where population may be below environmental carrying capacity, environmental restoration efforts are slowed as a growing population destroys habitat for agriculture and urbanization.

Our challenge is to solve the population growth problem in the 1990's while the demographic window of opportunity still allows us to prevent world population from more than doubling and before our climate and world environment are beyond repair. We now have a priceless opportunity to make population considerations a positive element in community development and evolve a truly sustainable society. Such an endeavor will begin to active-

ly restore to the Earth its ecological health and productivity. By achieving world population stabilization, we will take the most constructive step humanity can take in the closing decade of this century—and at the same time prepare for the future of this planet in the next century and the centuries beyond.

THE CHANGING TELEVISION INDUSTRY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 11, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE CHANGING TELEVISION INDUSTRY

Fifty years ago, when Franklin D. Roosevelt became the first president to appear on television, few could predict the revolution TV would bring to American lives. With explosions in cable TV and video cassette recorders in the 1980s, that revolution—fueled by new technology—continues today. As the U.S. enters a new era in television, fostering competition in the television industry may demand a new role for the federal government.

Americans spend a large part of their lives in front of a television set. Indeed, television has elbowed aside all other ways of spending the days, apart from work. Watching TV ranks high among things Americans say they look forward to each day, and the number who cite television as their primary news source is high and rising.

For many Americans, television still means broadcast TV: over-the-air programs supplied by the commercial networks of CBS, NBC, and ABC. Yet today the networks are losing viewers. Ten years ago, the networks attracted 91% of the prime time television audience; today, that share is down to 67% and expected to erode further. Total time spent watching television is also falling, with one cause being the boom in video cassette recorders. While barely 1% of the U.S. households owned a VCR in 1980, 65% now have at least one.

CABLE TELEVISION GROWTH

But the greatest competition to the networks is cable television. Unlike the networks which depend on advertising revenue, cable companies draw revenues from monthly subscriber fees, pay-per-view programs, and advertising. More than half the homes in the U.S. subscribe to cable, with its audience size approaching that of the networks and independent stations. Offering on average more than 30 channels, cable has increased the number and diversity of programs, divided audiences into smaller groups, and diffused television's impact. Cable has also helped spur the growth of independent stations, with their numbers doubling during the 1980s. The growth of independents has increased competition for advertising and demand for programming.

Tremendous growth of cable also brings troubling changes to the television industry. Almost all homes in cable areas have no choice of cable companies, and the cost of lowest price basic service has increased by 43% in the three years since the cable industry was deregulated. As cable company own-

ership becomes concentrated in fewer hands and cable companies own more sources of programming, cable's critics contend that some cable operators give favorable treatment to networks and programming in which they have a financial interest. Also, competition between free TV and cable has increased for national football, baseball, and basketball league contracts, while some local commercial and public stations have been dropped from cable systems. In their defense, cable companies stress that rates were held artificially low under regulation, that quality and diversity of programming for viewers has exploded in recent years, and that cable ownership of programming has resulted in higher quality programs.

REGULATING THE INDUSTRY

I do not want to see a television system that stifles competition, hinders innovation, or harm consumers. There is a widespread feeling in the Congress that there is a cable problem of some sort but no consensus precisely what it is and what ought to be done about it. Some want to re-regulate rates, limit the number of subscribers a cable company can serve, and restrict ties between cable operators and programmers. Others want to inject more competition into the industry, which could be especially important for rural Indiana areas without cable. Potential competitors include direct broadcast by satellite, which would use new technology to deliver over 100 channels to napkin-sized home antennas; wireless cable, which transmits over microwaves; and telephone companies, which are currently prohibited from owning cable systems. Lack of financing and programming hamper some of these alternatives, however. Also, to transmit video, phone companies would face considerable costs to upgrade to new fiber optic cable. Many also argue that letting phone companies into cable would create a new unregulated monopoly. Closer scrutiny of the cable industry is occurring, and efforts are underway in the Congress to set some limits on cable growth.

Other difficult television issues also face the Congress. These include whether local stations should retain exclusive rights to broadcast syndicated programs; whether cable systems should be required to carry local commercial and public stations and at what cost; and whether to drop rules which ban networks from owning rights to most programs and prevent them from selling hits to independent stations. This basket of issues will have a crucial effect on the financial health of the industry and the range of programs consumers can receive.

FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES

The Congress may also grapple with the development of new high-definition television technology (HDTV). Mixing digital computer technology with television images, HDTV technology promises home TV pictures as clear as movies with the sound of compact disc players. HDTV will also likely mark the transition to future computer technologies that would offer high quality video and allow users to interact with the information displayed. In the future, television might become obsolete, replaced by systems which merge voice, data, and video. Current applications of HDTV include industrial, medical, and military systems. Still, HDTV is in its infancy, with the U.S. lagging behind Japanese and European manufacturers.

As a mass medium, television is a powerful social glue—helping to shape who we are, what we think, how we learn. As the old

three-channel TV gives way to 100-channel systems, I wonder if television will become less of a shared experience. Since broadcasters are the only ones required to serve local audiences with news and community affairs and public stations are the major source of educational programs, more is at stake than rates and market share. As new technology drives the world of communications, keeping the television industry both competitive and responsive to the public good are critical goals for the Congress.

TRIBUTE TO ED KELLAHER

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, the House and our country lost a true public servant with the recent passing of Edward T. Kellaheer, the longtime Chief of Property Supply and Repair for the House of Representatives. Ed Kellaheer served the institution with honor and distinction for 29 years, and we will all miss him.

Mr. Speaker, Ed was more than an outstanding public servant, he was also a special friend. As a fellow Irishman from Queens, NY, which I have the privilege to represent, Ed took the time to guide me through the process of setting-up my congressional office when I was first elected to the House. I am sure my colleagues will recall from their first days here that such insider assistance is invaluable. Ed's guidance and friendship meant so much to me, and I truly mourn his passing.

Mr. Speaker, our distinguished Clerk of the House, Donn Anderson, gave a very moving eulogy at Ed's services which I wish to share with my colleagues. I know I speak for all of us when I express my deep sadness at Ed's passing and that our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his loving family.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the text of Donn's tribute to Ed for the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO ED KELLAHER

I deeply mourn the death of Ed Kellaheer in the realization that I will not likely have such a friend again. But in my grief, I rejoice in the lasting happiness of Ed's friendship, his love, his sensitivity and his unfailing kindness. Ed leaves a legacy which extends beyond his special relationship with each of us—as husband, father, grandfather, brother, friend. His legacy is tangibly measured in the works with which he has been associated.

Ed's exceptionally long service to the House of Representatives, 29 years, spanned six Speakers, from Sam Rayburn to Tom Foley, and five clerks, from Ralph Roberts to myself. It was a period of remarkable change and expansion and Ed was very much a part of it.

When Ed started in 1961 as assistant property custodian, there were 26 employees in a few cramped rooms in the Cannon Building basement. The total operating budget for furnishings, repair services and salaries was \$254,000.

Today the office of property supply and repair has 151 employees, nearly one-third of the clerk's workforce, with a total operating budget of over \$5 million. During the same period, the Rayburn Building and the east front extension to the Capitol were

completed and two major office building annexes were acquired.

Ed had the resourcefulness and foresight to meet the technical, material, and personnel needs of the greatest growth period in the history of the House. The new methods and efficiency, which Ed brought to property, have made the office the great and essential service organization which it is today.

Ed's work to him was a stewardship. A prudent manager of resources and a tough negotiator, he insisted that the House get the best value for the taxpayers' money. Most of all, Ed loved the shops and the craftsmen, taking a very personal pride in their splendid work. How often he said so.

Ed became involved with the Wright Patman House Credit Union during the era of a single counter and green eye shades. Over the years he held a variety of credit union offices, and worked energetically for its growth and prosperity, because he recognized the great good it could render to the House community. Today, the Wright Patman Credit Union is one of the largest, fastest growing and best managed in the entire Federal credit union system, and the results of Ed's dedication are to be found everywhere.

Ed was a great democrat. In times gone by, no boiler room operation was complete without him. He worked generously and with a zeal for the improvement of the National Democratic Club. He appreciated the need for a place for Democrats to come together socially.

Ed was a constant delight to his friends and coworkers. He took his work seriously, but never himself. His unfailing wit, good humor and story-telling ability were the products of his New York-Irish heritage, as were his self-assurance and determination. Ed was comfortable with everyone, because he was always comfortable with himself. Ed was the genuine article, a "what you see is what you get" kind of guy. Ed had no hidden agenda.

His objectives were clear: the happiness and security of his family, doing his work faithfully and to the best of his ability, promoting the integrity and respect of the House of Representatives, and involving himself in things which improve the lives of others.

In witness to the affection and respect of his coworkers, Ed became one of the early recipients of the John W. McCormack Award of excellence for House employees. With every passing year, he continued to validate the appropriateness of the award. Ed takes with him the only property a man can carry out of this world—his good name and reputation, and for those he will receive a kindly judgment.

Ed best represented the old-time sense of loyalty, commitment and institutional memory which has declined steadily in the House service over the years, and yet again declines measurably with Ed's passing. Ed was a rock of constancy, purpose and reliability in a place where tradition has been assigned diminishing importance.

Each of us knew Ed in a special way. He was the friend and mentor of my youth, and in later years, my confidant.

During the past 4 years, Ed was my trusted and highly valued senior department head, but always first my friend. He never hesitated to argue or disagree when he thought I was wrong, but if my judgment was not his, Ed would say "okay" and carry it out with typical loyalty. My sense of loss is both deep and wide.

I extend the most heartfelt sympathy to Ed's beloved wife, of many years, Eleanor, his children Ken, Don, Susan and Mary and his eleven grandchildren. You blessed his life and graced his home with love, support and joy. You were the sacred repository of his hope and happiness. You gave him all the contentment he could have ever wished for.

I will miss you, Eddie. I will recall the happy times we spent together and think of those which might have been. I will miss your thoughtful expressions for all occasions and for nothing in particular. I will even miss your stories, although I had heard most of them before because of the delight you took in telling them.

Farewell, beloved friend of years. Go in peace with our love and gratitude for all that you have meant to us. We will always remember you, and each time that we do, we will smile.

HONORING MR. RICHARD A. HOVELSRUD, LIBRARIAN, WHITTIER UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize an outstanding man, Mr. Richard A. Hovelsrud, librarian at California High School in the Whittier Union High School District. On August 1, 1990, Mr. Hovelsrud will retire.

Richard is married to the former Shirley Ann Arnold and together they have two children, David Paul and Lisa Tricia.

Mr. Hovelsrud graduated from South High School of the Minneapolis Public Schools in 1948. He obtained a bachelor of science in business education and a master of arts in business and distributive education from the University of Minnesota in 1952 and 1958 respectively. He furthered his education at the University of Southern California by earning a master of science in library science in 1960.

Mr. Hovelsrud has an extensive history with the Whittier Union High School District, most of his life has been dedicated to the librarian and teaching professions; to the field of education by any and all standards.

Mr. Hovelsrud began his work in education at his alma mater as a teacher of business education and work experience coordinator. At Whittier Union High School District, he has taken on the role of teacher and librarian in many of the schools within the district.

In addition, Richard has served tenures as both a district administrator and college librarian. He has managed to maintain active participation in numerous professional and civic organizations.

For his invaluable contributions to the community and to his profession, Mr. Richard A. Hovelsrud will be missed, as he retires. The community will not be at a total loss however, as Mr. Hovelsrud has promised to stay on top of his professional and community activities.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to ask that my colleagues please join me in saluting my good friend, Mr. Richard A. Hovelsrud for his unselfish efforts, all in the best interest of

the students and citizens in the community of Whittier, CA.

THE 25TH MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 28, 1990, Gateways Hospital Men's Club will honor Manny Feigenbaum as the 25th Man of the Year. Manny was unanimously endorsed in recognition of his many years of commitment to serving the mental health community.

Born in St. Louis, 1901, Mannie Feigenbaum was a natural born salesman. Earning money to help the family and save for the future, he left for Chicago in 1925, where he met Edna Gamson, who, only a month later, became Mrs. Edna Feigenbaum. Soon after, the pair left for Los Angeles, operated a prosperous grocery store, and later Manny became one of the leading auctioneers in Los Angeles. Manny Feigenbaum's success is something he believes in sharing with the less fortunate, always helping those who are truly in need.

Some of the organizations who have benefited from Manny's generosity are City of Hope, Hollywood Temple Beth El, United Way, Red Cross, B'nai B'rith, American Cancer Society, Foundation for the Junior Blind, Jewish Home for the Aging, Braille Institute, Vista del Mar, American Heart Association, and the United Negro Fund, to name but a few.

A devoted husband of 65 years, he is a proud father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 3 daughters, 8 grandchildren, and 7 great-grandchildren. Always, his family is "my greatest joy, and the most meaningful achievement of my life."

On behalf of Gateways Hospital, Manny Feigenbaum has spent 25 years helping the mentally ill achieve a normal way of life. Individuals families, and the homeless, who must face the tragedy of mental illness, may turn to Gateways Hospital Mental Health Center.

I ask the Members to join me in congratulating Manny Feigenbaum on this special occasion and to thank him for devoting his time, generosity, and concern to the community. We wish him many more years of success and felicity in all his endeavors.

SENIORS' ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE VERSUS MEDICARE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, during the relatively short time I have served as U.S. Representative for the Third Congressional District of New Jersey, Medicare has been the greatest single continuing problem that plagues my senior citizens, hospitals, and physicians. The results of rapidly changing regulations and poor administration in the implementation of those regulations by the carrier and the Health Care Financing Administration are creating

havoc in my communities. Certainly the State of New Jersey cannot be the only State experiencing this chaos.

The New Jersey delegation has met with officials of the Health Care Financing Administration and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Pennsylvania and we are constantly assured that things are improving. At the same time, we continue to receive letters from seniors and their doctors pointing out examples of the steady deterioration of the Medicare Program. Example after example flow into my offices—illustrations of confusion, threats to physicians, changes, mistakes, lack of policy, lack of clarity, and the demoralization of patients and physicians alike. The Medicare Program's policies and regulations toward the elderly and physicians are rapidly approaching a complicated and exclusionary level wherein we are beginning to see dire health consequences of sharply limited treatment or untreated illnesses among the Medicare eligible, on top of what we continue to see as detrimental effects on the health of individuals resulting from our seniors being discharged too early from the hospital.

The fact is, in the current environment created by HCFA and the Medicare carriers, physicians have little more knowledge than the patients as to what will be a covered service and how often that service will be covered. I know—as I have made many inquiries for clarification, many of which are still unresolved. After the fact, when it comes to justifying medical necessity, patients are led to distrust the medical judgments of their physicians—those very individuals upon whose judgment they should rely. The apparent result of many of these so-called cost-saving measures—has been the destruction of the confidence of our Nation's elderly in their doctors and their hospitals. Is it really the intent of Congress and the Health Care Financing Administration to imply that most physicians are crooks who will drag elderly and sick Medicare patients into their offices for unnecessary treatments in order to bill Medicare? And then, to proceed on that implication—by authorizing the setting in place of a vast and costly network of big-brother-is-watching review mechanisms that have added millions to the Medicare budget for personnel and related costs for all the exorbitant levels of reviewing—and all the while proclaiming that costs to the program are down.

As many medical services and treatments are evaporating in the maze of changing coverage guidelines, does anyone other than the physician actually consider the patient in these cost-saving measures? Medicare policy has come dangerously close to defining medical care for our country's senior citizens and appears to be attempting to control physicians' judgment about the treatment of patients who are caught in the cross-fire, confused and as terrified of enormous unreimbursed medical bills as they are of illness.

Let me say that there appears to be a shared consensus among physicians, who treat large numbers of seniors—either because of specialty or because of location—that there will be a sharp curtailing in their accepting Medicare patients because of the loss of revenue—not to mention the sheer aggra-

vation, additional clerical costs for Medicare processing and actual loss of time to the physician in aspects unrelated to actual patient care. Very simply, the Federal Government is making it too costly and too cumbersome for doctors in private practice to treat seniors. As a new Member of Congress, I am frightened for my senior constituents, whose access to health care is being systematically eroded.

I am kept well apprised of Medicare problems in my district, through the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Ocean and Monmouth County Medical Societies, and many individual Medicare patients and physicians. Submitted for the RECORD is recent thoughtful correspondence of Michael A. Patmas of Toms River, NJ—whose concern for patients and the integrity of the practice of medicine is well known, and who, among other things has special credentials in geriatrics.

FEBRUARY 20, 1990.

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
1174 Fisher Blvd.,
Toms River, NJ.

DEAR SIR: I recently read in the AMA News that the Inspector General is planning to launch a study to investigate whether or not Medicare's reimbursement policies are discouraging internists from attending to patients in nursing homes.

You can tell the Inspector General that he can save the taxpayer quite a bit of money. He doesn't need to do a study to determine this. A few well-placed phone calls while having his morning coffee will tell him all he needs to know. I suggest he call a few internists in different parts of the country and in 15 minutes over the phone, he can be thoroughly convinced that Medicare's reimbursement policies are not only discouraging internists from taking care of patients in nursing homes, they are also discouraging internists from practicing geriatrics in general. One doesn't need a federal investigation to realize the obvious.

As you probably know, I was university-trained in a program with a strong geriatric emphasis, and I am Board eligible for certification as a specialist in geriatric medicine. It is indeed quite a sad commentary that not only have I decided not to take the specialty certifying exam in geriatrics, but I have moved my practice as geographically far away from senior citizens as possible in my area. As you should know, my MAACs for Medicare patients are so appalling low, that the Medicare patient represents a significant financial drain on my practice. Were I to advertise myself as a specialist in geriatrics, my practice would be overwhelmed with Medicare patients and I would quickly be in financial difficulty.

Why should I see a Medicare patient for \$25.50 when I can see a non-Medicare patient and charge my usual fee of \$40.00? Five years ago, I received \$35.00 for a regular office visit from all my patients. Today, my Medicare fee for a regular office visit is \$25.00 (reduced 30% by law over the last five years) while the fees for non-Medicare patients have gone up to \$40.00 for an office visit. With a \$15.00 differential between Medicare and non-Medicare patients, why should I see the lower-paying patient. This disparity is even greater for the new patients wherein I am paid \$140.00 for a comprehensive history and physical on a non-Medicare patient. My MAAC for complete history and physical on a Medicare patient is approximately \$70.00. One doesn't need an MBA to realize that Medicare patients represent a revenue source slightly better

than Medicaid patients. A successful practice must diversify its patient base to include as many non-Medicare patients as possible.

For these reasons, most internists avoid seeing patients in nursing homes and are presently and very subtly trying to decrease their "burden" of Medicare patients. I guess this is the information the Inspector General would be trying to find out with his congressional investigation.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL A. PATMAS,
M.S., M.D., F.A.C.P.

JUNE 26, 1990

(After investigation by
the Inspector General).

Representative FRANK PALLONE, JR.
Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PALLONE: I thought I would send you a copy of a letter I received from Dr. F, which I think you might find very interesting. As you can see, Dr. F is choosing to no longer perform consultations at several area nursing homes. This is indeed unfortunate since Dr. F is an absolutely first-rate psychiatrist, specially trained in geriatric psychiatry. There are only a very few psychiatrists in this area. We indeed have a shortage in that specialty and now the best in the community no longer will do consultations in these nursing homes.

This situation is not unique. In Ocean County, none of the elite physicians, that is, the most highly trained, certified, and qualified physicians, attend any patients in nursing homes. This is because the reimbursement rates from Medicare are so appallingly low that nursing home visits simply do not pay. Secondly, paperwork and other hassles from Medicare also contribute to the desire to avoid these settings.

Recently the Inspector General has stated that Medicare regulations have not resulted in any problems with access to care. I would suggest the Inspector General spend some time in Ocean County, identify himself as a Medicare patient, and see how long it takes him to get a visit with any Board-certified specialist, if he can get one at all. All across the county, indeed, in the State of New Jersey and throughout the country, physicians are disgusted. As you well know, almost 65% of doctors in a recent nationwide survey are disillusioned with the practice of medicine and would quit tomorrow if they could. In fact, many of them are already planning alternate careers. In Ocean County, approximately a half dozen quality physicians in the prime of their career have quit in the past two years. Every other physician I know of merit is actively scaling back their Medicare practices. Dr. F's letter is just another example.

The situation for physicians is beyond bad. We are now of the feeling that it is hopeless and that the only option for most of us is to get out of this profession. Medicare does not distinguish among physicians based upon qualifications and credentials.

I would suggest that they should, and see exactly who it is that's attending our elderly patients in nursing homes. Physicians have been a convenient scapegoat for the last several years and physician-bashing a favorite political activity. We have warned that sooner or later we will not be able to take much more and will simply begin to leave the profession. Access to care and certainly the quality of individuals practicing medicine is certain to deteriorate. In fact, this is already occurring. As you well know, quality

of medical school applicants is declining rapidly. Medical school competition is almost nonexistent. Virtually anyone can now go to medical school. It won't take long before access and quality must certainly suffer. Thus far, however, there is not a shred of evidence that any elected officials care one iota about physicians' feelings and our perspective on the problems. We are not asked for our input and our opinions really do not seem to matter. The only option left for most physicians is simply to do as Dr. F has done. Much to our regret and to the detriment of the patients. Sooner or later, the politicians better wake up to the desperate state of despair that physicians feel to resort to this drastic type of maneuver.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL A. PATMAS, M.D., F.A.C.P.

MARCH 5, 1990.

DEAR SIR: This letter is intended to convey my feelings regarding the Inspector General's reported proposals for the regulation of physician office labs (POL's). As his regulations are proposed, they would constitute a prohibitive hardship for the physician. Even very simple POL's would be required to have a pathologist or Ph.D. scientist on-site to supervise laboratory activity. This is clearly not feasible for a small, solo medical practice.

Further, the \$2,000 annual registration fee would wipe out any profit that these small labs produce. The regulations would, for me, necessitate dismantling my POL and terminating my medical technician. It would result in grave inconvenience to my patients, some of whom are elderly and who have difficulty traveling seven miles away to the hospital to have their blood work done. The purpose of the POL is primarily to provide convenience to patients who desire to have the blood work done at the time of their office visit. It is also invaluable medically because I am able to determine if there are critical laboratory test abnormalities while the patient is still in the office. The delay inherent in having to send a patient to the lab to find out that their potassium is dangerously low or high is obvious. I can have the same information in five minutes in my office.

All of the Inspector General's concerns about POL quality can be easily addressed without the need for excessive regulation. Participation in a specialty society-sponsored laboratory quality control program such as the American Society of Internal Medicine's POL monitoring program would address all of the Inspector General's concerns. There really is no need to adopt such severe restrictions as the Inspector General has suggested. The ASIM program provides for reproducibility of results and maintains an excellent quality control program.

I would suggest that you look into the Inspector General's report and consider simplifying it to require that POL's participate in an ongoing quality control program such as that provided by the American Society of Internal Medicine.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL A. PATMAS,
M.S., M.D., F.A.C.P.

Addendum: Oh, and by the way, I really resent the IG's suggestion that a doctoral scientist would have to be present to supervise laboratory function. I have a master's degree in physiology and biochemistry, and spent two years doing laboratory research immeasurably more complex than that which goes on in my office. If I can properly

isolate brain mitochondria and test oxidative phosphorylation, I certainly think I can supervise a medical technologist in drawing a blood specimen and placing a drop of serum on a slide which is then inserted into a machine and gives you the result.

BOOM IN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE GADGETS POSES THREAT TO PERSONAL PRIVACY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a disturbing new threat to our constituents' privacy. In an article in New York Newsday entitled "Spies Like Us," reporter Carl S. Kaplan described the recent proliferation of personal surveillance gadgets. These sophisticated audio and video devices are becoming increasingly available to consumers, and their popularity is soaring. Yet, as our society indulges in its fascination with spying, our fundamental civil liberties are threatened. By intruding into the privacy of our conversations and acts, even in our own homes, these devices leave us all vulnerable. This article affirms the importance of the bill H.R. 2551, introduced by my colleague from California, Mr. DELLUMS, which would require two-party consent to electronic monitoring in all non-law-enforcement cases. The Newsday article, printed on June 10, 1990, follows:

SPIES LIKE US

Electronic surveillance has become a family affair—and a big business by Carl S. Kaplan.

High above busy 34th Street, in an 80th floor suite in the Empire State Building that reeks of calm, Ed Sklar is giving a Cook's tour of some of the most popular spy gadgets he sells to paranoid and security-minded consumers.

There's a black-leather attache case with hidden microphone and hide-away tape recorder—perfect for covertly taping conversations and promises that might otherwise be lost.

For women on the go: a recording purse that resembles a sleek, designer bag. At \$600, it can be used for documenting sexual harassment on the job or to help prove spouse abuse. "We originally built this at the request of a client who was referred to us by a divorce attorney," says Sklar, the president of Spy Tech. Pulling other gadgets off the shelves, the snoop maestro explains the uses of wiretap detectors, telephone-recording equipment, and something called the "Electronic Stethoscope," an under-\$300, amplified hearing device that can detect faint sounds—and voices—behind walls.

"Let's go to covert video surveillance," the designer and vendor says cheerfully, pointing to a cuddly teddy bear. This \$1,200 stuffed animal contains a tiny video camera that peeks through the belly button—good for monitoring the baby sitter.

Once upon a time, espionage devices such as the all-seeing bear were the stuff of James Bond fantasies and, perhaps, a government or industrial spook's arsenal. Not any more. Selling for consumer use is the

new trend in surveillance gear, creating by one estimate a \$100-million industry—and a host of concerns about privacy.

"Maybe the Nineties are going to be the spy decade," said Steve Brown, a buyer for The Sharper Image, whose catalog is expanding its spy gadgetry. "We're doing it because it's fun, different and [will] cause excitement in the stores."

Privacy advocates are excited, too, but for a different reason. They claim that although some surveillance equipment is against federal law, legal loopholes, lax enforcement and a new social acceptability for spying allow the proliferation of equipment to go unchecked. "When people talk about Big Brother, they mean the government. But Big Brother is not the government—it's each of us," said Rudolph Brewington, a privacy advocate who says he was bugged—electronically—by his spouse after she filed for divorce. "The James Bond syndrome . . . people think of [spy gadgets] as romantic, wonderful. But they are despicable," he said.

Professionals such as Sklar, taking advantage of lower prices for the sophisticated wares and popular interest in electronics, say they are marketing to upscale retail stores, glossy catalog companies and directly to shoppers and small-business owners.

For example, The Sharper Image, which also has a Manhattan store, will list three spy gadgets in its August catalog: the Electronic Stethoscope, a phone-tap defeater, and a wireless transmitter/receiver kit, for listening to sounds at a distance.

A particularly intrusive gadget is among those in Sklar's office: a seemingly conventional television set.

"This TV watches you," he says. "It has a built-in video camera behind the speaker."

It works like this: If you think your spouse is cheating, bring the \$1,500 set home as a gift, put it in the bedroom, then go away on business. Upon return, check the videotapes.

Demand for sophisticated audio and video surveillance devices is fueled by many factors, including yuppie toy lust, the desire to gain an advantage and high divorce rates—which promote spousal suspicion, according to experts.

Spy gadgets are "epidemic" among warring or litigating couples, said Maureen Gawler, a Maryland-based private investigator. "I see over and over, men and women using different types of bugging devices, including video surveillance . . . just to find things out, for legal blackmail. They want to know what their spouses are doing," she said.

Raoul Lionel Felder, a New York divorce attorney for Robin Givens and Nancy Capasso, said he shuns "slimy" information from amateur spouse spies. But Felder acknowledged that evidence gathered by illegal eavesdropping might be used by some lawyers. "It's never so crude as using illegal surveillance as the evidence," he said. "They work backward. A husband taps a phone and finds out his wife is committing adultery. He takes the tape and destroys it, then [hires someone] to watch the 'Hotbed Hotel' and gather legal evidence."

"The psychodynamics of it are, you gotta find out, punish, get the edge," Felder continued. "Many people get tap happy, start tape recording their lawyer. Whenever I see a woman with a large pocketbook, I assume she's taping me."

There are other users, though. Sklar—who founded his firm in Miami four years ago with corporate accounts, and who tar-

geted New York and consumer clients last year—said many of his clients are prudent professionals who wish to record oral agreements. He also caters to "people with problems."

"In today's society, with many parents working, the problem of abuse by baby sitters, nannies, is hitting the headlines," Sklar said. "That's generated a lot of interest" in video bugs.

By way of example, Sklar mentioned a notorious "video slapping" case. In 1989, a Chattanooga, Tenn. couple, fearful that their baby sitter was abusing their 6-month-old baby, secretly videotaped her slapping the child. The sitter pleaded guilty to misdemeanor to child-abuse charges, and a judge sentenced her to a year in jail after watching the tape.

The wave of surveillance gadgets also has created a market of response products. Suzanne Harper, vice president of Digitech Telecommunications Inc., a New York-based distributor of security wares to mail-order houses and retailers, said one of her most popular items is "Phone Guard," a \$300 phone-tap detector and defeater. Her company also sells various other "bugging" detectors and telephone-voice scramblers—though experts said some "countermeasure" devices give consumers a false sense of security.

"Some of this stuff has no purpose but to feed a particular void in society that can be [filled] for \$200. It's paranoia," said Michael Goodrich, owner of Spectra Research Group, a Manhattan-based supplier of security equipment.

One impact of the trend is the creation of spy victims who—through accident or ingenuity—discover they have been bugged.

Brewington, 43, a Washington, D.C.-based government worker, said he fell into the spy trap in Pittsburgh in 1987. "I was going through a very bitter divorce," he said. "One evening, under the pretext of reconciliation, my wife invited me into her bed. . . I was laying there holding her and she started hollering as if I was raping her. My antennae went up."

"Two weeks later, I discovered a voice-activated tape recorder in a closet upstairs," he said. "It had about 45 minutes of secretly recorded conversations of the two of us." Brewington sued, claiming his wife illegally recorded his conversations without his consent, in violation of Pennsylvania law. The case is pending.

The legality of selling and using some surveillance equipment is a "gray area," according to attorney Robert Ellis Smith, publisher of Privacy Journal in Washington, D.C.

For one thing, while federal law makes it a felony to sell, manufacture, advertise or possess an electronic device that's "primarily useful" for the surreptitious interception of wire or oral communications, there can be different interpretations as to what is "primarily useful," Smith said. Many devices, such as the Electronic Stethoscope, can have benign uses, such as checking for water leaks.

Sellers of spy gadgets tend to protect themselves by citing legal uses for their devices, even though "it's pretty clear [some] devices could be used to overhear two strangers," Smith said.

Indeed, ads often deliver mixed messages. Life Force Technologies, a Colorado-based mail-order company that sells more than 30 security devices, promotes its Electronic Stethoscope by saying: "Monitor the baby breathing in the nursery . . . and even diagnose engine sounds." But the accompanying

photo depicts a debonair man in tuxedo pressing the gadget against a white plaster wall. There's also a disclaimer: "It is a Federal Offense to intercept oral communications, and these devices are not sold for that purpose."

Whisper 2000, an under-\$20 amplified hearing headset sold directly via cable TV and newspapers, "has dozens of practical uses," according to one ad. "Take a walk outdoors and you'll hear birds sing like you've never heard them before." Nevertheless, the Washington Post stopped accepting the ads, said a Post lawyer, "because we had some concern . . . about it being a surveillance device."

Besides regulating the sale of devices, federal law also restricts wiretapping and eavesdropping acts. But a loophole exists: "It's legal to bug people when you are a party to the conversation," Smith said. That doctrine, called "one-party consent," enables a person equipped with a briefcase recorder to secretly tape a conversation he's included in. Fourteen states, including Pennsylvania, California and Maryland, have adopted the more restrictive "two-party consent" rule, which requires that all members of a conversation give prior consent. In New York, one-party consent holds sway.

Covert video surveillance, meanwhile, is not covered by federal wiretapping statutes, Smith said. But general principles apply: A bugger can't criminally trespass to place a camera, or put a camera in an area where a victim has a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as a bathroom.

To help curb amateur spying, Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) last year introduced a bill that would amend the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act by requiring two-party consent in non-law-enforcement cases. The bill also would require manufacturers to equip voice-activated tape recorders with beep tones to help prevent misuse.

Yet even some lobbyists supporting the measure give it little chance of quick passage, because public concern has not caught up with technology. "Until we have more people who have been victimized and write to Congress, we're not going to get this legislation moving," said Janlori Goldman, a privacy attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Some security experts opposed to the Dellums bill say that adequate laws exist to protect privacy. They say the problem is low-priority enforcement.

A spokesman for the FBI countered: "We pursue [illegal surveillance] rather vigorously when it comes to our attention." But Douglas Tillett, a spokesman for the U.S. Justice Department, acknowledged that evidence to prompt an investigation can be hard to get. "As a practical matter, if your neighbor wants to put a device on the wall and listen to you, there's almost no way the government can know that is happening," Tillett said.

The problem of victims not knowing they are victims has caused at least one privacy advocate to adopt a fatalistic attitude toward amateur spying. "I think it is dreadful, but I also think it is hopeless to try and stop it," said Herman Schwartz of American University's Washington College of Law in Washington, DC. "I'm afraid that given the pervasiveness of electronics stuff in society, it's just not feasible to enforce the law."

There's always the chance, however, that peer pressure can force changes. Private eye Gawler tells the following story about one

of her suburban neighbors: A mother, concerned about her children's possible drug use, secretly planted a video camera in her house. When the camera recorded one of his children's playmates smoking marijuana, the bugger passed the evidence to the drug user's mother—who grew angry at the invasion of her child's privacy.

"The whole thing exploded in the neighborhood . . . all the parents were mad" at the bugger, Gawler said. "Now no kids go to that woman's house. Her kids lost all their friends."

YOUNG SPIES LIKE US: GROUP CALLS TYCO TOY EAVESDROPPING DEVICE

(By Carl S. Kaplan)

Spy devices aren't only for adults. Tyco Industries Inc. in March started shipping its "Real Working Long Range Microphone," a \$16 boom mike with earphones marketed "for ages 5 to adult." The toy, part of the company's "Spy-Tech" line, can pick up sounds "up to 50 feet away!" says the product's packaging.

B. James Alley, senior vice president of marketing at Tyco, reckons he will sell 180,000 units this year. "All little kids like to play spy," he said.

But one child's plaything can be another's weapon. In April, Action for Children's Television, the Boston-based advocacy group, filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, charging that Tyco's toy is an illegal eavesdropping device.

For its part, Tyco scoffs at the complaint. It claims the toy's design renders it ineffective as a secret listening device. "It doesn't work through walls, doors or around corners . . . [and] it's got a red, six-inch microphone, just to make sure everyone can see it," Alley said. The FTC declined to say whether it was conducting an investigation.

HAPPY 90TH BIRTHDAY, AVERILL PARK-SAND LAKE VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, this year will mark the 90th birthday of the Averill Park-Sand Lake Volunteer Fire Company No. 1.

Like many Members of this House, I was for many years a volunteer fireman in my hometown of Queensbury. I have good reason to appreciate how important these volunteer fire companies are in rural districts like the 24th New York. In these areas, they are the sole source of fire protection. And they do a great job, saving billions of dollars in property and countless lives every year.

Being a volunteer fireman is time-demanding. It can be dangerous. Organizing a fire company and keeping it together as a functioning unit require dedication and civic pride. Those are two qualities that exist in abundance in the Averill Park-Sand Lake Volunteer Fire Company No. 1.

I can only guess at the number of lives and homes that have been saved in the last 90 years because of these brave and dedicated volunteer firefighters.

Mr. Speaker, on the weekend of August 11 and 12 there will be a celebration marking the 90th anniversary of the company. Please join

me in saluting Chief Steven Robelotto and company President Robert E. Blaauw, and in wishing the fire company a happy 90th birthday.

BALLARD HIGH SCHOOL: ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE NATIONAL CHAMPS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a special school in Jefferson County, KY, Ballard High School, which won the National Tournament of Academic Excellence competition at Orlando, FL.

The team was ably coached by Elaine Coley, a teacher at Ballard, and the team consisted of Andrew Colville, Mark Roseberry, Ram Nagarajan, Dan Frocht, and Terran Lane.

Ballard has left its mark on the 3-year-old Academic Excellence competition. Ballard was semifinalist 2 years, and this year, brought the first place trophy home to Jefferson County.

Mr. Speaker, as a native of Louisville and Jefferson County it is my privilege to represent nearly all of my community here in the House. While Ballard High School itself is not located in my congressional district, many of its students do reside in the Third District.

Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to salute the Academic Excellence team of Ballard High School, faculty and administrators at Ballard which made this great triumph possible.

SALUTE TO THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF WLEN

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 25th year of broadcast service to Lenawee County, MI, by radio station WLEN.

Located in Adrian, MI, WLEN continues a tradition of service to the listeners of Lenawee County. From "First To Know News" to "Partytline" to the morning show with Bob Butler, WLEN fills its airwaves with the news and information of importance to the residents of Lenawee County—as well as focusing on the lighter, entertaining side of life.

WLEN plays an important role in the community. The station's dedication to providing forums for opinion, local classified, lost and found, farm news, high school sports, and remote live broadcasts, continues to make it a favorite among the area's listeners. The station also provides an important conduit for the many civic organizations, which includes being host to radio auctions and other special events. It is this outstanding service that contributes so greatly to the close-knit sense of community enjoyed by the residents of Lenawee County.

Mr. Speaker, as WLEN commemorates its 25th anniversary, I would like to mention the names of some of the people who make the station such a success: News Director, Mike Clement; program director, Dale Gaertner; morning man, Bob Butler; afternoon/operations manager, Doug Spade; station manager, Julie Koehn; marketing manager, Steve Barkway; marketing consultants, Betty Wilson-Payne and Sherry Betz; evening DJ, Scott White; and overnight DJ, Jim McKee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating WLEN on 25 years of outstanding service.

EXCELLENCE IN INTERVENTION AWARD FOR LA CROSSE LUTHERAN HOSPITAL'S TEEN HEALTH PROGRAM

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform this body that Lutheran Hospital's Teen Health Services [THS] Program, in La Crosse, WI, has received the American Medical Association's 1990 AMA National Congress on Adolescent Health Services Award—for the category of "Coordination of Adolescent Health Services Within a Rural Area." This honor reflects not only on the Lutheran Hospital, but also on the efforts of Wisconsin's Division of Health and Division of Rural Health whose staffs contributed guidance and manpower in initiating the THS Program. Each of these three organizations played an important role in making this award-winning program work.

Teen Health Services is a comprehensive program providing mental health and counseling services, and physical health services to rural adolescents and their families. The program provides outreach services to pregnant/parenting and other high-risk adolescents in a community setting; that is, schools, homes, and civic organizations. At the present time THS is working with 40 school districts, in 11 counties, which span 3 States.

The program was initiated in an attempt to replicate the Milwaukee Teen Pregnancy Service. However, the needs of rural adolescents require innovations due to limited transportation, lower incomes, and restricted resources. To compensate for these conditions, all services are provided from a single site within the community's youth environment.

The services provided by this award-winning program can be divided into three categories. First, THS provides counseling. Adolescents are screened and assessed, then crisis and short-term counseling care is provided. In cases when THS does not provide the counseling service which meets the youth's needs, the counselor will provide a qualified referral whereby help can be obtained.

Second, THS provides adolescent pregnancy and parenting services. The classes which are offered range from prenatal care, to training to care for a child which has reached the age of a year or more.

Finally, THS provides preventive education. Programs are held in the schools, through

youth groups and by civic organizations on a wide variety of adolescent health issues.

From its inception the program has expanded and specialty programs have been added. Programs are now offered which include adolescence suicide prevention, intervention and consultation; weight management classes; school-age parent programs; and an adolescent pregnancy prevention task force. Each of these programs and services entail a high degree of cooperation and coordination with area schools, hospitals, and community agencies which undertakes their day-to-day operations. Coordination of available resources—assessment counseling, referrals and intervention—are provided to bring optimal care to adolescents.

Since 1984, over 11,000 people have participated in the prevention education program. Additionally, health services have been provided to some 700 high risk adolescents and 250 pregnant teens. The multidisciplinary staff provides intervention and prevention services to rural youth and serves as the coordinators of local resource concerns. In 1989, 60 percent of the referrals went to existing community resources.

Coordination with the schools and joint program development are two keys to the success of THS. Evidence of the program's impact is seen in the yearly increases in referrals to the THS program, positive satisfaction ratings received from clients, higher rates of high school graduation in THS schools and additional prenatal visits kept by THS adolescents. Efforts are currently being made to expand the services—including an adolescent health clinic and a mobile health unit.

In conclusion, THS has become a model program for all areas of the country because it shows that resources are available for adolescent health care in rural areas if resources are properly distributed. Unlike other programs of its type, THS is successful because it fits health care to the needs of rural adolescents, rather than the adolescent to the needs of rural health care. It is creative efforts like those of the Teen Health Services which we need to meet the demands of rural adolescent health care.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the fine work of Teen Health Services of La Crosse, WI, and I congratulate them on receiving the AMA's 1990 Adolescent Health Award.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information

for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 12, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 13

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting, to mark up S. 2171, authorizing fund for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, and to consider other pending calendar business.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Timothy J. McBride, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and C. M. Schauerte, of Texas, to be Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-538

Conferees

On S. 1630, to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for the attainment and maintenance of health protective national ambient air standards.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2675, to require the Census Bureau to count overseas military personnel and their dependents as residents of their home states, the nomination of Barbara E. Bryant, of Michigan, to be Director of the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, and to review the progress of the 1990 census and to examine problems including low response rate, slowness of the door-to-door work, and difficulty counting the homeless.

SD-342

11:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2748, to provide deterrents for the counterfeiting of Federal Reserve notes and to increase efforts to combat casual and professional counterfeiting.

SD-538

1:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting, to mark up S. 2171, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, and to consider other pending calendar business.

SR-222

2:00 p.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2742, to revise the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for review by the Trade Representative of compliance by foreign countries with trade agreements.

SD-215

JULY 16

1:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Paul V. Niemeyer, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Randall R. Rader, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, John H. McBryde, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, and Fred I. Parker, to be United States District Judge for the District of Vermont.

SD-226

JULY 17

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine negotiated rates between shippers and motor carriers.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on provisions of H.R. 5063, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Fort McDowell Indian Community in Arizona.

1324 Longworth Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2046, to establish the National Infrastructure Council to establish, coordinate, and implement Federal infrastructure policy.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on threshold test ban and peaceful nuclear explosions treaties with Russia, and verification protocols for each treaty.

SD-419

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise antitrust laws relating to joint ventures, including S. 1006 and S. 2692, to encourage innovation and productivity, stimulate trade, and promote the competitiveness and technological leadership of the United States.

SD-226

JULY 18

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the interstate transport of solid waste.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on visitor facilitation of U.S. points of entry.

SR-253

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jimmy Gurule, of Utah, to be an Assistant Attorney General, and Steven D. Dillingham, of South Carolina, to be Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice.

SD-226

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) international antitrust jurisdiction over foreign companies.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on S. 2426, to authorize the President to designate a private nonprofit organization, the National Tree Trust Foundation, to promote tree planting and to establish rural and community tree planting and forest improvement programs.

SR-332

JULY 20

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Nutrition and Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine concentration in the meat packing industry.

SR-332

JULY 23

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2770, to establish the Indian Finance Corporation, an independent, Federally chartered financial institution in which Indian tribes would be directly involved in its administration in an effort to close the gap between the established sources of private capital and Indian country.

SR-485

JULY 24

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2800, to permit telephone companies to engage in video programming.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine methods for combatting fraud in the savings and loan industry.

SD-226

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the methods of transporting hazardous materials and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 2044, to require that tuna products containing tuna caught by methods lethal to dolphins be labeled to inform consumers of that fact.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the findings and recommendations contained in two recent reports concerning the management and operation of the National Park Service's concessions program.

SD-366

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the current operations and future mission of the Department of Energy's national laboratories, focusing on ongoing programs at the laboratories and potential new and enhanced programs, and math and science initiatives that could utilize the expertise of the national laboratories.

SD-366

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on provisions of H.R. 4117, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona.

1324 Longworth Building